

Mount Rainier National Park Place Names

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PREFACE.

Because of its prominence as the "Great Mountain of the Pacific Northwest" Rainier was one of the first features in the Pacific Northwest named by early explorers. The center of a National Park since 1899 most prominent features around the mountain have received names, some of which have become official and some of which a common use.

In 1919 Mount Rainier National Park Superintendent Roger Toll wrote about names in the National Park:

"The park service is interested in having names applied to the various...scenic points that are now unnamed....the most desirable names...are the original Indian names, or, if these are too long and unpronounceable their English equivalents are often very good.

"If no original name can be found, and a name is to be supplied, the Indian names may be drawn upon with advantage, but this should be done by an expert...Descriptive names are good. The only thing most difficult to avoid is the indiscriminate naming of scenic features after persons."

While name origins have been found for many locations within the National Park there are a number of places for which origins are missing, especially on the northern side of the mountain. In 1916 Edmond S. Meany wrote about Mount Rainier. He listed many places for which he could not find a name origin.

In 1932 the writers of the Encyclopedia of Information on Mount Rainier National Park made a list of locations on the mountain recording that they were unable to supply origins for numbers of them.

Books on mountain climbing record names for locations that are more extensive than usual for they name each part of a particular feature as it is climbed as destination point.

On December 9, 1977, the Washington Board of Geographic Names approved a series of proposals developed by Dee Molenaar and others which provided names for a number of locations on the Gibraltar route to the summit of Mount Rainier. Locations such as Little Africa, Moon Rocks, and Kautz Ice Fall have been officially entered into name origin literature.

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AFFI FALLS

Affi Falls are on Lodi Creek as it flows from Berkeley Park north to join the White River in the north central portion of the National Park. There is a Shriner Creek and Lake in the southeast corner of the Park which is drained into Cougar Creek.

The Masonic order has often been supportive of activities which are of benefit to society and is honored by having these places named for it. The Affi Temple of Tacoma was constituted on September 17, 1889, when Tacoma had a population of 8,000 people. (Pierce County.).

In 1914 Park Ranger Thomas E. O'Farrell testified at a hearing that the name should remain on the falls "...because of very long use." (Hitchman, p. 2).

ALKI CREST

Alki Crest is a mountain ridge with an elevation of 5,200 feet near the northwest corner of the National Park on the divide between the Carbon River and Tolmie Creek. Alki is a Chinook jargon term for "...by and by..." "...soon...." "in the future."

Seattle was once called New York-Alki. Long adds the term "...not so fast..." to the definition. (Long, p. 29). (Decisions No. 29. June 30, 1932, p. 1) (Pierce County.).

ALLEN

In the early 1890s retired Yale professor Oscar D. Allen had a home north of the mountain highway immediately west of the Nisqually entrance to Mount Rainier National Park. Eugene Ricksecker's 1906 map of the park shows the place as a geographic point. A number of scientific visitors stopped at the Allen home over the years.

Frank Brockman wrote of the Allens "...over the next ten years Allen and his sons, Edward and Grenville, made innumerable botanical expeditions to Mount Rainier, producing the first notable scientific collection of Mount Rainier's flora." (Brockman. p. 56). (Pierce County.).

ALLEN LAKE

Allen Lake is on the south end of Mount Wow in Mount Rainier National Park. It named for Oscar D. Allen, a professor of botany at Yale University, who conducted botanizing expeditions on the mountain beginning in 1895. Professor Allen made extensive collections of botanical specimens in the Upper Nisqually Valley. (Decisions, # 29, June 30, 1932, p. 1). An alternate name is Lake Allen.

Dr. Allen is buried on his property on the north side of the Nisqually River. (Hlavin, p. 184.). (Pierce County.).

Grenville F. Allen, son of O.D. Allen, was supervisor of Rainier National Forest from July 1, 1901, to December 31, 1909. His brother Ethan Allen, was acting supervisor of the park from July 1, 1913, to December 31, 1914. (Hlavin, p. 183).

ALTA VISTA

Alta Vista is near the snow line on the south central slope of Mount Rainier. It was

named for the Spanish word for "high view." John B. Hartman, who visited the place with a Tacoma climbing group, supplied the name in 1889. (Meany, Mount Rainier p. 303) (Decisions # 29 June 30, 1932, p. 1.). A tent camp was established there in 1897 by James Skinner. It was later purchased by John Reese of Ashford who moved closer to Paradise where it became known as Reese's Camp. (Pierce County.).

ANVIL ROCK

This large rock at an elevation of 9,584 feet is above the Paradise Glacier on the southeast side of Mount Rainier. It provides a point from which an extensive view of the surrounding territory can be had. The rock looks something like a large anvil. The outcroppings of rock below Anvil Rock are named Moon Rocks and Little Africa. (Pierce County.).

ARARAT

Ararat is a mountain peak with an altitude of 5,996 feet in Mount Rainier National Park west of Indian Henry's Hunting Ground. The peak was named by Ben Longmire who fancied that the area, strewn with boulders and other material, looked like Noah's Ark had just landed. (Decisions # 29, June 30, 1932). On some maps the place is recorded as Mount Ararat. (Pierce County.).

ARTHUR PEAK

This peak, having an elevation of 5,471 feet, is located in the northwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park on Rust Ridge. It was named for Arthur Rust of Tacoma, son of William R. Rust, a prominent Tacoma industrialist who at one time owned the Tacoma Smelter.

Henry Arthur Rust was born in Tacoma on August 21, 1900, and visited the Mountain often as a young man. He died quite young of a heart ailment on May 13,

1935, leaving an estate of more than \$600,000 which for the time was extensive. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Rainier National Park Company. (Pierce County.).

ASHFORD

Ashford is a community on the mountain highway near the Nisqually entrance to the National Park. It was named for Walter A. Ashford who filed a plat for the town on August 7, 1904. Mr. Ashford settled there in February, 1888, purchasing land from the Northern Pacific Railway. He was active in providing services to would be tourists on the mountain. (Pierce County. Auditor, 1909 Annual Report, p. 37). Cora J. Ashford was post master when the post office was established November 16, 1894. (Ramsey p. 62). (Pierce County.).

AVALANCH

This high camping place on Mount Rainier is on the east side of Willis Wall. It was named by the Mountaineers in 1909 (Decisions # 29 June, 1932. p. 2) because of frequent avalanches. It is located near the top of the Winthrop Glacier. (Pierce County.).

BAILEY WILLIS TRAIL

Bailey Willis supervised the construction of the Grindstone or Bailey Willis Trail in 1883, a route that joined the Spray Park region with areas on the southern part of the west side of Mount Rainier. This trail was designed by the Northern Pacific Railway who employed Willis at the time as a means of inducing interest in tourist travel in the region. (Brockman, C. Frank. " A history of Mount Rainier National Park," Mount Rainier Nature Notes , XV (June, 1937), p. 94.)

The trail still appears on maps but is not used for its original purpose. The name, Grindstone Trail, came later after the Tahoma Mining District was organized. (Pierce

County.).

BALD MOUNTAIN.

This location is a "....sharp treeless peak on the Carbon Ridge..." just outside the northwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park. The name was endorsed by the Tacoma Academy of Science at a meeting held December 11, 1893. (Tacoma Daily Ledger. December 12, 1893).

The decisions of the United States Geographic Board #29, June 30, 1932 call it a descriptive name.

BALD ROCK

Bald Rock is located east of the Cowlitz Divide north of Olalla Creek in the southwest region of the National Park above the canyon of the Ohanapecosh River. The rock is treeless. (Pierce County.).

BARKTOWN

This alternate name for Grindstone Camp was a "...camp for trail laborers with huts made of that material..." (Haines p. 233). Bailey Willis, who arrived in the Carbon River region in the early 1880s, built a large cabin near the North Fork of the Puyallup River. It served as headquarters for the construction of the Bailey Willis Trail. (Hall, p. 114). (Pierce County.).

BARNES PASS

Barnes Pass is on the western edge of the National Park. It was named for A.H.

Barnes, a pioneer photographer and mountain climber, who discovered the pass with J.H. Weer and John B. Flett. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 303). Barnes wrote an illustrated article about Mount Rainier in the National Geographic Magazine in 1912. (Pierce County.).

BARRIER PEAK

This peak with an upper elevation of 6,614 feet at the southern end of Governor's Ridge on the east side of Mount Rainier is northeast of Kotsuck Creek. It serves as a barrier between the Cayuse Pass region and the rest of the park. (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part I).
(Pierce County.).

BASALT CREEK

Basalt Creek flows into the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River on the east side of Mount Rainier below Cowlitz Park. Trixie Falls, named for Beatrice D. Hall, (Decisions # 29, June 30, 1932, p. 2) are a feature of this creek. (Pierce County.).

BASALTIC FALLS

On the southeast slope of Mount Rainier on the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River, these falls were named by John B. Flett and H. H. Garretson because the surrounding rock looked like basalt to them. Basalt is a black to medium gray rock and is the world's most abundant lava and is very widespread although "...it is doubtful if basalt occurs in the park." (Gilluly, p. 613). (Pierce County.).

BATTLESHIP PROW.

Major E. S. Ingraham explored the region of Mount Rainier during the last decades of the 19th century and the first of the 20th century. He named a number of locations giving the name Battleship Prow to what is now known as Steamboat Prow. (Haines, p. 83).

BEAR PARK.

Bear Park is in the northeast region of the National Park southeast of Slide Mountain. There are bear in the national park but no record as to who saw one in the park area and how it got on the map. It was officially named Bear Park by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names on June 30, 1932.)

BEAR PRAIRIE

Bear Prairie is near the southwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park and was a camping place for tourists in the mountain region. It was named by William Packwood and James Longmire in July of 1858 "...from the animal killed there..." (Haines, p. 29). A map printed to accompany the 1906 report of the Acting Superintendent of the National Park shows the prairie to be in Lewis County south of the Nisqually River. (Pierce County.).

BEE FLAT.

Bee Flat is an open area on the southeast side of the north east end of Chenius Mountain above the Carbon River. The bees in question were often yellowjackets who made life miserable for early mountain hikers and climbers as they do today.

BEE HIVE

A large rock on the southeast slope of Mount Rainier on the upper reaches of the Cowlitz Glacier was named by Major E.S. Ingraham in 1888 for it "...reminded me of one of those old fashioned bee hives." (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 303-04.). The elevation of the rock is 11,033 feet. The Washington Board of Geographic Names has adopted the name "The Beehive" for this location. (Washington Decisions, December 9, 1977). (Pierce County.).

BELJICA.

Beljica or Mount Beljica is north of the mountain highway between Ashford and the Nisqually entrance to Mount Rainier National Park. The name is a composite made of the initials of the first names of a July, 1897, group of visitors to the mountain. "B" was for Burgon D. Mesler, "E" for Elizabeth Drake, Elizabeth Sharp and Elizabeth Mesler, "L" for Lucy LaWall, "J" for Jesse LaWall, "I" for Isabel Mesler, "C" for Clara Mesler and "A" for Alexander Mesler. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 303). A large portion of the mountain is within the Glacier View Wilderness and some maps show slight variations in the spelling. (Pierce County.).

BELJICA MEADOWS.

Beljica Meadows are an open place below the 4600 foot level north of Mount Beljica a mile west of the west boundary of the National Park west of Gobblers Knob. The area is marshy and its waters drain to the north into the Puyallup River system.

BENCH

Bench or The Bench is north of the Tatoosh Mountains in the south central part of Mount Rainier National Park in Lewis County. It lies east and above Bench Lake and is somewhat flat at the top, like a bench. (Lewis Co).

BENCH LAKE

This eight acre lake at the 4,600 foot level south of Reflection Lakes near the

Tatoosh Mountains in the National Park "...It is directly below a rock called The Bench." The waters from the lake flow through Unicorn Creek to the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River.

(Hitchman, p. 19). There are at least two other Bench Lakes in Lewis County. (Lewis Co).

BLAINE GLACIER

Fred G. Plummer in his map of Mount Rainier published in 1893 called Emmons Glacier the Blaine Glacier for Senator James G. Blaine from Maine. Blaine began his political career by serving in the Maine legislature from 1858 to 1862, was in Congress from 1862 to 1876 and in the United States Senate until 1880 when he was named Secretary of State.

Senator Blaine was the Republican Party candidate for the Presidency in 1884, was Secretary of State again in 1888 and died January 27, 1893. (Pierce County.).

BLOUCHER FALLS

These falls are on the East Fork of Van Trump Creek near its junction with the West Fork. Len Longmire wrote that "...there was a man named Bloucher who did a lot of climbing here about the same time as Denman." (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part 1.). (Pierce County.).

BOULDER CREEK

The Panoramic Map of Mount Rainier National Park, Washington, shows this creek joining the Ohanapecosh River in the east central region of the National Park north of Indian Bar. The creek and its tributaries drain Ohanapecosh Park and the boulders are left over from the receding glaciers. (Pierce County.).

BOUNDARY CREEK

This Boundary Creek flows west and joins the White River at the western boundary of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest south of Greenwater. (Section 32 Township 19 North Range 10 East W M).
(Pierce County.).

BOUNDARY CREEK

This northern tributary of Kotsuck Creek flows south and southwest from Governors Ridge on Mount Rainier. The creek is located on the former eastern boundary of the National Park. (Hitchman, p. 27).
(Pierce County.).

BOUNDARY PEAK.

Boundary Peak with an elevation of 6,600 feet is in the Lewis County section of the National Park. The boundary monument number 38 is located on the peak as it is the south boundary of the park. It is located in the Tatoosh Range. (Decisions # 29. June 39,1932).

BOX CANYON

Described as "...one of the interesting and unusual features of Mount Rainier National Park from a geological angle..." this canyon is like a box, from twenty five to forty feet wide, one hundred feet deep and a mile and a quarter long. (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part I.). (Pierce County.).

BUCK CREEK

Buck Creek is north of the northeast corner of Mount Rainier National Park and is separated from Doe Creek by Fawn Ridge. Both Buck and Doe Creeks flow northeast into the White River. (Pierce County.).

BUELL PEAK

This peak with an elevation of 5,938 feet is three miles south of Cayuse Pass on the eastern side of Mount Rainier between Kotsuck Creek and Chinook Creek. It was named for John Latimore Buell who arrived in Orting, Washington in 1890 and went into the hardware business. He died in 1913. (Rushton, p. 228). (Pierce County.).

BURROUGHS MOUNTAIN

Burroughs Mountain is on the northeast slope of Mount Rainier above Glacier Basin. It was named for John Burroughs, the naturalist, who visited the mountain several times. The mountain was first called John Burroughs Mountain.

Burroughs was born near Roxbury, New York, in April of 1837, and died in 1931. He wrote extensively about his travels and was associated with many groups interested in conservation. He became a well known "character" and is best remembered for his "Nature Essay." (Dictionary of American Biography, II, 330-334.). (Pierce County.).

BUTTER CREEK.

Butter Creek is in the Lewis County portion of the National Park. It rises on the south slope of the Tatoosh Range and flows southeast into the Cowlitz River. It has been reported that it sometimes has a yellow color. (Decisions # 29. June 30, 1932. p. 3).

CADAVER GAP

The notch between Cathedral Rocks and Gibraltar Rock on Mount Rainier was given this name because the bodies of Edwin Wetzel and Forrest Greathouse were left there for a short time after a fatal fall on July 2, 1929. (Molenaar, p. 242). (Pierce County.).

CAMP COMFORT

A rocky outcropping at the upper end of Gibraltar Rock on Mount Rainier was named Camp Comfort by Major E. S. Ingraham in 1888 in contrast to Camp Misery located below the rock. The elevation of the camp is 12,500 feet. (Encyclopedia, Vol. II, pt. 1).

The winter of 1894 expedition to Mount Rainier financed by the Seattle Post Intelligencier and led by Major E. S. Ingraham had their Camp Comfort near the mouth of Tolmie Creek on the north side of the mountain. (Pierce County.).

CAMP CURTIS

This high camping place on Mount Rainier is located between the Emmons and Winthrop Glaciers. It was named in 1909 at the suggestion of Edmond S. Meany for Ashael Curtis, a pioneer photographer and a prominent Mountaineer. (Mountaineer, VIII (December, 1915), p. 40.) (Pierce County.).

Curtis was born in Minnesota and arrived in Seattle in 1888 where he joined his brother, Edward S. Curtis, in the photographic business. When Ashael Curtis died in 1941 his collection of photographs was placed at the Washington State Historical Society. (Seattle Times, July 28, 1963.).

CAMP DELIGHT

This camping location at about the 12,000 foot level on Mount Rainier is on a narrow shelf of rocks near the foot of Gibraltar Rock. Major E. S. Ingraham took a number of climbing groups to the summit by this route and the delight had to do with the joy associated with seeing "...the first rays of morning." (Meany, p. 304.). It was later called Camp of the Stars and Camp of the Winds.

CAMP ELLIOT

T.B. Elliot had an establishment consisting of a restaurant and tourist cabins west of the Nisqually entrance to Mount Rainier National Park on the south side of the road. The place was called Camp Elliot in several editions of Metskers Atlas of the county. (Pierce County.).

CAMP EWING

Fay Fuller, in describing her pioneering ascent of Mount Rainier in 1890, reported that Camp Ewing was a mountain campsite at nearly the 10,000 foot level with Camp Muir above it at nearly 11,000 feet. (Schullery, p. 132). W. C. Ewing accompanied G. B. Bayley, P.B. Van Trump, and James Longmire, on their expedition to the mountain in August of 1883 but did not climb with them to the summit. Ewing was from Van Trump's home town in Ohio. (Molenaar, p. 46). Aubrey Haines (p. 67) notes that Ewing had tea, bread, and meat ready for the returning climbers who ".....named the place in recognition of the thoughtfulness of their friend." (Pierce County.).

CAMP HAZARD

Camp Hazard, on the Kautz Glacier route to the summit of Mount Rainier below the Kautz Ice Fall was named for Joseph Hazard by the Mountaineers in 1924. Dee Molenaar questioned Harry B. Cunningham, chief mountain guide from 1925 to 1932 about his remembrance of the name giving.

Mr. Cunningham wrote: "As I recall... we named the rock cliff below the Kautz Ice

Fall Camp Hazard where we stopped for 3 or 4 hours prior to continuing to the summit" on a 1913 climb. Mr. Molenaar points out that Mr. Hazard has only written about his 1921 and 1924 ascents of the mountain, hence some confusion. (Molenaar, p. 75).

Mr. Hazard was born in Texas in 1879 and taught school in Everett, Lester and Seattle. He was an avid mountain climber and wrote several books about the glaciers and the forests of the Cascade Mountains. (Pierce County.).

CAMP HORSEFLY.

In the summer of 1912 Boy Scouts from the Puget Sound region began camping on Mount Rainier. One of their first camps was called Camp Horsefly which was located in Spray Park. Bette Filley writes: "For years a wooden post stood in the meadow with hobnail letters spelling out BSA....Since then countless thousands of scouts have learned outdoors skills and earned woodsman and outdoor survival badges in the open air classroom of the wild." [Filley, p. 27].

CAMP MISERY

This camping place is at the 11,300 foot level on Mount Rainier below Gibraltar Rock. It was named by Major E. S. Ingraham who, while leading a party to the summit, found the spot, noted for its icy winds and inadequate shelter, a miserable place. (Seattle Times, June 5, 1955). (Pierce County.).

CAMP MOUNTAIN VIEW

In December of 1894 in response to what some considered an eruption of Mount Rainier the Seattle Post Intelligencer sent an expedition under the direction of Major E. S. Ingraham to investigate. The group chose the Carbon River route into the mountain region and their campsite just below the foot of the Carbon Glacier was named Camp Mountain View because it was one of the few places on the north side

of the mountain that the peak could be seen. [Mountain Climbers give up," The Tacoma Daily Ledger. December 27, 1894 p. 8.].

CAMP MUIR

On the southeast slope of Mount Rainier near the Cowlitz Glacier this camp out of the wind at the 10,062 foot level was named by Major E. S. Ingraham in honor of John Muir who selected the temporary camping place during their 1888 ascent of the mountain. The place had previously been called Cloud Camp. (Molenaar, p. 42). (Pierce County.).

The first permanent shelter was built of stone in 1916 at a cost of \$573.00 and is still in use. It is on the most popular climbing route to the summit. (Thompson, p. 53).

CAMP NO CAMP.

This camp, at the 12,550 foot level on the south eastern slope of Mount Rainier, is in the saddle near the summit of Gibraltar Rock. "The name indicates a disappointed attempt at rest." (Meany, p. 304.) Dr. E. Weldon Young in writing of the 1897 Mazama expedition on the mountain indicated that it was named by Professor Edgar McClure because he spent a miserable night there. (Seattle Times. August 8, 1897.).

McClure was killed in a fall the next day and Dr. Young indicated that the name would probably be changed to Camp McClure to honor of the professor who was the first mountain climber to die on the peak.

CAMP OF THE CLOUDS

On the south slope of Mount Rainier at the 5,947 foot level above Paradise, this camp was named August 12, 1886, by Charles Kehoe and others. During their visit the heavy banks of clouds parted and gave them an excellent view of the peak. A popular tent camp occupied the site for some time before it was moved elsewhere.

(Hanna p. 40). (Pierce County.).

Hlavin wrote that it was the first place in the Paradise Valley "where tourists could eat and stay overnight." (Hlavin, p. 186).

and Dee Molenaar called it the first public accommodations at Paradise when it was established in 1895 by Henry C. Comstock on the east shoulder of Alta Vista. (Molenaar, p. 58).

CAMP OF THE STARS.

This location on the southeastern slope of Mount Rainier at about the 12,000 foot level was first known as Camp Delight, a name given by one of the climbing parties led by Major E.S. Ingraham. It is on a narrow shelf of rocks with space for about a dozen climbers. It is closer to the stars than almost any other camp site on the mountain.

The Tacoma Academy of Science in a meeting reported in the Tacoma Daily Ledger on December 12, 1893 endorsed the name, Camp of the Stars, which was at "...the highest point northwest of Mount Tacoma at the east end of the Carbon ridge." (Tacoma Daily Ledger. December 12, 1893).

CAMP OF THE WINDS.

Major E. S. Ingraham wrote: "I noticed that a Tacoma dispatch in yesterday's Times makes it appear that Camp of the Clouds is a very cold place, by stating that its altitude is 12,000 feet, and, that a party of climbers were badly frost-bitten while camping there. The error is in the name of the camp. The dispatch should have read 'Camp of the Winds,' or 'Camp Delight,' as my friend Holmes called it, during our trip of July 9-13, 1895. E.S. Ingraham, "Mount Rainier Climbers," The Seattle Times, August 7, 1895.

CAMP SCHURMAN

A camp at Steamboat Prow on Mount Rainier was named for Clark E. Schurman, chief guide at Mount Rainier from 1939 to 1942 who died in 1955. Of him Dee Molenaar (p. 298) has written: "Schurman's poetic interpretations of the great natural forces at work helped bring the mountain close to the hearts of his guests." The shelter was erected in 1963 to protect climbers on their way to the summit by the Emmons Glacier route.(Thompson, p.54). (Pierce County.).

CAMP SEATTLE

Fay Fuller, in describing her ascent of Mount Rainier, located several camps or stopping places on the Gibraltar route to the summit of the mountain. Camp Seattle was listed as being above the 11,000 foot level between Camp Muir and Camp Hitchcock. (Schullery, p.132). (Pierce County.).

CAMP TACOMA.

"There were already several recognized campsites; at the lower end of Paradise Valley, beside a little pond was Camp Tacoma, named by the Dodge party in 1889." (Haines, p. 110). Christine Van Trump in a letter to Fay Fuller described it as being near the Camp of the Clouds.

CANADA CREEK

This name was assigned to Cayada Creek on the D.H. White 1907 map of (Pierce County.). for the creek that drains the high mountain valley below Coplay Lake. The creek flows into the Carbon River at the northwest corner of the National Park over a series of cascades.

The name origins for Coplay Lake and Cayada Creek have not yet been found. The name, Canada Creek, was endorsed by the Tacoma Academy of Science at a meeting reported in the Tacoma Daily Ledger of December 12, 1893 and was used by the 1894 Seattle Post Intelligencer in describing their expedition to the mountain. (Pierce County.).

CARBON GLACIER

The Carbon Glacier is on the northwest side of Mount Rainier. Its name comes from the "dirty" color of the water as it comes from the snout of the glacier when large amounts of rock and gravel are released as the ice melts. The Carbon River flows from the glacier through a valley with coal deposits that were once mined extensively. (Pierce County.).

CARBON RIVER

The Carbon River rises at the snout of Carbon Glacier on Mount Rainier. It was named the Upthascap River by the Wilkes Expedition and flows into Puget Sound by way of the Puyallup River. It was named for the coal deposits found along its banks (Meany, p. 37) or for the glacier. The post office at Orting was named Carbon between November 16, 1877, and March 13, 1878.(Ramsey, p. 17). (Pierce County.).

CARTER FALLS

This waterfall of from fifty to eighty feet is below Ricksecker Point. It was named for Henry Carter, an employee of James Longmire at the Longmire Springs resort. He was a guide on Mount Rainier for some years and had a home on Bear Prairie. (Haines, p. 138-40). Plumb credits him with building much of the early trail to Paradise (Plumb, p. 64). According to Haines the falls were named by Maude Longmire, a daughter of Elcaine Longmire when she visited the area with her father in the summer of 1892 and met with Carter near the falls. (Haines, p. 139.). (Pierce County.).

CASCADE CREST TRAIL

The Cascade Crest Trail is a border to border trail from Canada to Mexico along the crest of the Cascade Mountains in Washington, Oregon, and into California. The Pierce County section of this hiking trail is at the crest of the mountains on the eastern border of the county. (Pierce County.).

CASCADE MOUNTAINS

The Cascade Mountains are the main chain of mountains running north and south through the State of Washington. The eastern border of Pierce County follows the crest of the mountains. Meany wrote that David Douglas "...seems to have been the first one to use the name." (Meany, p. 38).

The Wilkes Expedition of 1841 called the mountains which contain many rivers, creeks and streams that cascade toward the Pacific Ocean, the Cascade Range. (Pierce County.).

CASTLE ROCK

Castle Rock is a large outcropping of rock at the 6,116 foot level on Mount Rainier in the northwest part of the National Park. It was "...named for its resemblance to an old castle..." (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 305). It is north of Mother Mountain and east of Mowich Lake. (Pierce County.).

A second peak called The Castle is part of the Tatoosh Range was a "....descriptive name." (Decisions # 29, June 30, 1932, p. 3.).

CATARACT CREEK

This tributary of the Carbon River flows from Mist Park originating near the summit of Mother Mountain. "It was named because of the many rapids and falls encountered along its course." (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part 1.). Lower Cataract

Falls and Cataract Falls are features of this creek. (Pierce County.).

CATARACT VALLEY.

The Tacoma Academy of Science endorsed the name Cataract Valley as being the portion of the northwest slope of Mount Rainier drained by Cataract Creek in a meeting held in Tacoma on December 11, 1893. (Tacoma Daily Ledger. December 12, 1893.). Mount Pleasant and Fay Peak are the highest points in the area.

CATHEDRAL ROCKS

This long chain of rocks separates the upper part of the Cowlitz Glacier from the Ingraham Glacier. The top most is Gibraltar Rock that has an elevation of 12,679 feet. Beckey (p. 92) has written that the rocks have all the characteristics of a "...frowning battlement..." much like the "...high walls of an ancient cathedral.." (Pierce County.).

CAYUSE PASS

Cayuse Pass is south of Chinook Pass in Mount Rainier National Park. It was named for the Cayuse Indians of Eastern Washington and Oregon. There is an Indian pony named Cayuse. The pass has an elevation of 4694 feet and is often closed in the winter. (Pierce County.).

CHENIUS

Chenius is the name of a creek, waterfall, mountain, and lakes in the northwest part of Mount Rainier National Park. Hitchman writes that the name is Indian in origin, has been used for many years and that the "...possibility...." exists that it was named

for Indian Chief Chin-chin-no-wah. (Hitchman p. 44). (Pierce County.).

CHENIUS LAKES.

Three small lakes of three, two and a half and three and a half acres in size are on Chenius Mountain in the northwestern portion of the National Park. They have separate outlets which flow into Chenius Creek and eventually the Carbon River. (Pierce County).

CHINESE FALLS.

The National Park Service map of Mount Rainier National Park published by the Government Printing Office in 1997 shows Chenius Falls as Chinese Falls an obvious printing error since the creek is still shown as Chenius Creek on the same map.

CHINOOK CREEK

Chinook Creek rises on the south side of Chinook Pass and flows south joining the Ohanapecoh River in the southeast region of the National Park. The east side road from Cayuse Pass south follows the course of the creek for some distance. Stafford Falls are a feature of the upper course of the creek. (Pierce County.).

CHINOOK PASS

This pass, named for a warm wind that comes from the south melting snow and softening the cold of winter, has an elevation of 5,400 feet. It is located on the eastern border of Mount Rainier National Park on the Mather Memorial Highway. It is closed in the winter. (Pierce County.).

The wind is named Chinook because it came from the direction of the Chinook

Indian tribe which lived near the mouth of the Columbia River. (Hodge, p. 275). The Chinook Jargon is the trading language developed on the Northwest Coast which consisted of words from several Indian tribes as well as English and French.

CHRISTINE FALLS

Christine Falls are on the lower portion of Van Trump Creek on Mount Rainier at an elevation of 3,667 feet. They were named for Christine Van Trump, daughter of P. B. Van Trump who died in 1907. (Hunt I, 146). Christine "...had a body crippled by the nervous disorder known as St. Vitus dance. Remember when you look at Christine Falls, that they are named for a little girl who made one of the really great conquests of the mountain [in 1889] though she got but two thirds up." (Haines, p. 106). (Pierce County.).

CHUTLA PEAK

Chutla Peak is east of Longmire in Mount Rainier National Park in Lewis County south and east of Eagle Peak. It is named for the Nisqually Indian word for "rock" and is south of the Tatoosh Mountains. (Hitchman, p. 49). (Lewis Co.).

CLEAR CREEK

The name Clear Creek was given to what is now called Tatoosh Creek which is an outlet for Reflection Lake on the Stevens Canyon Highway on Mount Rainier. The name was given by Hazard Stevens and P.B. Van Trump during their August 17-18, 1870 climb of Mount Rainier. [Aubrey Haines, Mountain Fever, p. 220.]

CLEARWATER-CARBON RIDGE

In 1981 the Sierra Club published a map entitled "Clearwater-Carbon Ridge Roadless Area" showing it to be made up of land north of Mount Rainier National Park in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. Few roads enter this remote region. There are no glaciers so the stream water is free of glacial till and therefore clear. (Pierce County.).

CLEARWATER RIVER

The Clearwater River flows north and west into the White River near Mud Mountain Dam. It contains no glacier water for it drains an area separated from the glaciers of Mount Rainier by the Carbon Ridge. The White River is glacial in origin. (Pierce County.).

CLIFF LAKE.

This small lake is just south of Lane Peak in the Tatoosh Range of Mountains in the southern part of the National Park. The lake is surrounded by cliffs. Its elevation is 5200 feet. (Encyclopedia).

CLOUD CAMP

Dee Molenaar's book Challenge of Rainier, recorded that before 1888 Camp Muir near the 10,000 foot level near the top of the Cowlitz Glacier was called Cloud Camp for its location in the clouds. (Pierce County.).

CLOVER LAKE

Clover Lake is in the northeast region of Mount Rainier National Park. It was named

by William Tufts in 1913 who thought that it looked like a clover leaf. The lake is nine acres in size and is nine and a half miles northeast of the Mount Rainier summit. It drains into the headwaters of Sunrise Creek. (Pierce County.).

COLONNADE CLIFF

The encyclopedia of information about Mount Rainier National Park describes the cliff as a ridge between the South Mowich and Puyallup Glaciers that was given the name "...because of the columnar structures of the rock which is very apparent here." Encyclopedia... Volume II, part I.). (Pierce County.).

COLUMBIA CREST.

This name was suggested by H.E. Holmes of the E. S. Ingraham climbing party of 1891. The party spent two nights on the summit and before leaving jointly chose the name for it was believed at the time that it was the highest point in the United States. It was called Crater Peak by Stevens and Van Trump. (Meany, p. 306).

A report published in the Seattle Telegraph. July 28, 1894 notes that Frank W. Hawkins named it Columbia Crest while he was a member of Ingraham's July 18, 1894 conquest of the peak.

COMET FALLS

"Because of its resemblance to the spreading 'tail' of a comet..." Comet Falls on the West Fork of Van Trump Creek were given that name. The upper and lower falls have a combined height of two hundred fifty feet. (Pierce County.).

COPPER CREEK.

Copper Creek was named by James Longmire and William Packwood for the green rock which they thought to be copper. Eventually there was a copper mine complete with an ore crusher behind the Copper Creek Restaurant on the Mountain Highway near the Nisqually entrance to the National Park. Amethyst was also mined nearby. (Filley, p. 11). (Pierce County).

COPPER MOUNTAIN

This mountain has an elevation of 6,306 feet and is located south and west of the summit of Mount Rainier. (Decisions # 6701). There were great hopes before the turn of the century that mines on Mount Rainier would be a source of gold, silver, copper and other precious metals. (Pierce County.).

COUGAR ROCK

This large outcropping of rock beside the road from Longmire to Paradise is nearly two miles above Longmire. "Old timers state that a meadow lay near this rock in the early days and cougars used the rock as a spot in which to lie in wait for deer feeding in the meadow to get within striking distance." (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part 1.). (Pierce County.).

In writing of his experiences with cougar in the National Park Fred Schmoie write: "The author has lived in Mount Rainier National Park for years and has never seen nor heard one of these animals although prowling tracks are often found near the houses and several animals are hunted with dogs and killed each year." [F.W.Schmoie. Our Greatest Mountain, a handbook for Mount Rainier National Park. New York: G.P.Putnam, 1925, p. 239-240.].

COWLITZ

Cowlitz is the name of many geographical features in the State of Washington including those within the National Park. The name appears in print as early as the Lewis and Clark journals of 1805 where it was written as "Cowliskee." (Meany, p. 306). The word is said to mean "...capturing the medicine spirit."

Locations named Cowlitz begin on the Cowlitz Glacier on the southeast side of Mount Rainier and continue in the Cowlitz River, which flows south into Cowlitz County. (Meany, p. 59-60). (Pierce County.).

COWLITZ CLEAVER

Cowlitz Cleaver is a steep rock formation between the upper end of the Cowlitz Glacier and the Nisqually Glacier. The lower part of the cleaver is the site of Camp Muir and the Cleaver is part of the Gibraltar route to the summit of the Mountain. (Pierce County.).

COWLITZ PARK

Cowlitz Park is east of the lower end of the Cowlitz Glacier in an open area south of the Ohanapecosh Glacier. It is west of the Cowlitz Divide and is drained by the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River which flows south out of the National Park. (Pierce County.).

COWLITZ ROCKS

Cowlitz Rocks are a large group of rocks on the southeast slope of Mount Rainier located between the Paradise and Cowlitz Glaciers. They were named in 1907 by Mountain guide Jules Stampfer "who found a name necessary to satisfy the curiosity of his companies of tourists..." (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 306). (Pierce County.).

CRATER CREEK

Crater Creek flows southwest from Mowich Lake into the North Mowich River. It was named by Bailey Willis who thought that the lake was a crater of a mountain. The name of the lake was later changed but not the creek. (Pierce County.).

CRATER LAKE

This first name for Mowich Lake was given by Bailey Willis who thought that the lake occupied the crater of a collapsed mountain. Writing much later Willis recorded "...the amphitheaters which the young geologist mistook for craters are now known to be glacier basins eroded by ice." The elevation of the lake is 4929 feet. (Pierce County).

CRATER PEAK

Crater Peak was a name supplied by Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump in their successful 1870 ascent of the mountain to the highest point on the mountain which is now known as Columbia Crest. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 306). (Pierce County.).

CRAZY CREEK

Crazy Creek is a name was given to Devil's Dream Creek in the Indian Henry Hunting Ground in the National Park by James Sproule who wrote that the creek jumps "....through the hunting ground..." (Sproule, p. 18)..

CRESCENT

A creek, lake and mountain in the National Park are named Crescent. They are located east of Mother Mountain and south of Chenius Mountain. The mountain is crescent shaped and lends its name to the rest of the features. It was named by Bailey Willis in 1883. The lake is on the north side of the mountain and the creek flows west into the Carbon River. (Decisions # 29, June 30,1932). (Pierce County.).

CRESCENT LAKE.

This twenty-three acre lake is on the north side of Crescent Mountain. It drains into Spukwush Creek and eventually into the Carbon River.

CRYSTAL CREEK

This creek flows west and north from the south end of Crystal Mountain into the White River in the northeast region of the National Park. One of its sources is Crystal Lake which has an elevation of 6,830 feet. (Pierce County.).

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN

This mountain peak is north and east of Mount Rainier east of the northeast corner of the National Park. "Crystal mountain is remarkable for its glass-like formations..." (Sproule, p. 18). A large ski resort has been built on the east side of the mountain.
(Pierce County.).

CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN

This Crystal Mountain is located north of Squaw Lake in the Indian Henry Hunting Ground on the southwest side of Mount Rainier. The elevation of the peak is 6,306 feet. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 307). This name was given for its "...stark white appearance during winter snows." (Hitchman, p. 62). (Pierce County.).

CUSHMAN CREST

Cushman Crest is a ridge which is below Van Trump Glacier on the south slope of Mount Rainier. It was named for Congressman Francis W. Cushman of Tacoma.

Cushman died on July 6, 1909, and was popular with Tacomans. One of his achievements was that he had worked to obtain title to Point Defiance for the City of Tacoma park of that name. A statue of the congressman is located near the main entrance to Point Defiance Park. (Pierce County.).

CUSHMAN FALLS

Following the death of Francis W. Cushman there was a movement to change the name of Narada Falls to honor him. For some years the name Cushman was attached to the falls on some maps. (Pierce County.).

DALLES RIDGE.

A ridge running northwest to southeast cresting at 6,176 feet east of The Dalles and south of the Greenwater River is within four miles of the Pierce-Yakima County line. Corral Pass is at its south eastern end. See: The Dalles. (Pierce County).

DEADWOOD CREEK

Deadwood Creek flows north and west from Deadwood Lakes just north of Chinook Pass on the crest of the Cascade Mountains. It joins the White River north of Klickitat Creek and was named for the large number of trees downed by a long ago storm. (Panoramic View of Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.). (Pierce County).

DEADWOOD LAKES

Two small lakes immediately west of the Pierce-Yakima County line are called Deadwood Lakes for the large amount of downed timber around them. They are north of Yakima Peak and are drained into the White River by Deadwood Creek. (Pierce County).

DEER CREEK

There are a number of creeks in the county to which the name "deer" has been attached. One is near the western edge of Glacier View Wilderness which flows into the Puyallup River. A second Deer Creek flows west into Chinook Creek on the east side of Mount Rainier.

Regarding attaching the name deer to features Robert Hitchman wrote that the name "...is so commonly used...that it fails to identify the features which bear it..." (Hitchman p. 68). (Pierce County).

DEGE PEAK

Dege Peak with an elevation of 7,006 feet is in the northeast portion of Mount Rainier National Park overlooking Yakima Park. It was named for James Dege, a prominent Tacoman. Mr. Dege was born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1868. After schooling in Atlanta he entered the merchandising business and came to Tacoma in 1889. He eventually owned one of the largest clothing stores in the city. (Pierce County).

DENMAN FALLS

These falls on St. Andrews Creek near the west boundary of Mount Rainier National Park were named for Asahel Holmes Denman, a mountaineer of Tacoma who originated winter outings in the Park beginning in 1912. (Decisions #29, June 30, 1932).

Denman was born in New York, November 29, 1859, graduated from Northwestern University in 1883 and obtained a law degree from the State University of Iowa in 1885. He came to Tacoma in 1890 to practice his profession and was involved in the campaign to "restore" the name Tacoma to the mountain and died in December, 1940. (Tacoma News Tribune Dec. 27, 1940). (Pierce County.)

DENMAN PEAK

On June 21, 1931, the Mountaineers named a flat-topped peak between Lane and Plummer Peaks in the Tatoosh range in Lewis County in the southern end of the National Park for Asahel Holmes Denman.

"Following twenty years of work in the interests of the Mountaineers club, A. H. Denman of Tacoma has been honored by having one of the last unnamed peaks in the Tatoosh Range dedicated as Denman Peak by a group of mountaineers who ascended it Sunday. Major O. A. Tomlinson of the Rainier National Park and Horace Albright of the National Park Service recommended Denman's name for the peak, formerly known as "that" peak, as the most suitable.

"Denman Peak lies south of Mount Tacoma between Plummer and Lane peaks. Denman who was presented with a deed to the mountain is a prominent Tacoma attorney." [The Tacoma Ledger. June 23, 1931.]. (Pierce County.)

DEVILS DREAM CREEK

A small tributary of Pyramid Creek on the trail from Longmire Springs to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground on Mount Rainier was named by Ben Longmire because "...it is crooked as a devil's dream..." It is also called Crazy Creek. (Sproule, p. 18). (Pierce County).

DICK CREEK

This small tributary of the Carbon River flows from the Elysian Fields area of Mount Rainier National Park. It is probably named for Dick Williams who was employed in caring for the pack animals used for before roads were built especially to the more remote areas of the park. (Encyclopedia... Volume II, part 1). (Pierce County).

DISAPPOINTMENT CLEAVER

Dee Molenaar has written that "...in some years Ingraham (Glacier) is so badly crevassed that even the base of Disappointment Cleaver cannot be reached; under these conditions a long traverse must be made below the cleaver to the Emmons (Glacier)..." thus the disappointment. (Molenaar, p. 73.). The Cleaver is between the upper end of the Ingraham Glacier and Emmons Glacier on Mount Rainier.

In 1998 the following was written about the cleaver:

"Disappointment Cleaver, familiar to Northwest climbers, is so named because it's the point at which climbers who are feeling good about how far they've come up the mountain suddenly start to feel fatigue and nausea, and realize how far they remain from the summit.

"Jim Klasch of Seattle Mountain Rescue says it's the most dangerous part of the climb, because climbers are crossing ice, rock and loose snow." [The Seattle Times. June 12, 1998. p. A-1.](Pierce County).

DIVISION ROCK

Located in the northwest quadrant of Mount Rainier National Park below the North Mowich Glacier Division Rock is west of Tillicum Point on Ptarmigan Ridge. The division part of the name has to do with dividing the waters of the North Mowich River as they flow north and west to eventually join the Mowich River.

DOE CREEK

Doe Creek is one of the several creeks that drain the north side of Mother Mountain. This one flows below Castle Rock and joins Ipsut Creek which then flows into the Carbon River in the northwest region of the National Park. (Pierce County).

DOE CREEK

This Doe Creek is parallel to Buck Creek and is separated from that creek by Fawn Ridge. The two creeks flow northeast into the White River a few miles north of the

northeast corner of Mount Rainier National Park. (Pierce County).

DOUBLE PEAK

Double Peak is located in the east central portion of the National Park north of the Ohanapecosh River. The peaks are 6,200 feet and 5,367 feet in elevation and look somewhat alike. (Panoramic View of the Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.). (Pierce County).

EAGLE NEST.

This second name for Camp Misery was used in 1892 to describe the narrow ledge used by a climbing group containing Dr. Grant S. Hicks, Dr. George B. Hayes and Dr. James Van Marter of Rome. After some difficulties the party had to retreat to Paradise Park after a night in the camp and on August 20, 1892, Eagle Nest was used as a staging area for what turned out to be a successful climb. It is known to history as the first time a foreigner completed a climb of the mountain and the first time sleeping bags were used. (Haines, p. 140-41).

EAGLE PEAK.

According to Bette Filley the original name of this peak was "Simlayshe" which meant eagle. [Filley, p. 113]. It is on the north side of the Tatoosh Range and peaks at 5958 feet. It is one of the peaks that can be seen from Ricksecker Point.

EAST CRATER

The Washington Board of Geographic Names on December 9, 1977, adopted the name, East Crater, as the official designation for the eastern part of the crater at the summit of Mount Rainier. (Pierce County).

ECHO CLIFFS

Echo Cliffs are located on the southeast side of Cataract Creek above the Carbon Glacier moraine. They are steep and would serve as an echo point below Seattle Park. They are exactly north of Echo Rock.

The Seattle-Post Intelligencer expedition of 1894 visited the area on December 23, 1894. William Sheffield of the P.I. Staff wrote the following: "When one called his words would be answered several times and continue ringing until the force of the sound died away in the distance. The major [Ingraham] seeing looks of inquiry, calmly announced," The Echo Cliffs." (Pierce County).

ECHO ROCK

Echo Rock is on the northwest side of the mountain with an elevation of 7,862 feet. The rock divides the Russell Glacier into two parts and was once called Seattle Rock by Major E. S. Ingraham who reported that he had no idea who changed the name. (Meany, p. 307). It is above Seattle Park and directly south of Echo Cliffs. (Pierce County).

EDITH CREEK

Rising from the Paradise Glacier moraine on Mount Rainier this creek was named by Jules Stamphler, a mountain guide, in 1907 for a lady member of his party whose last name he did not obtain. Charlotte Plummer Medlock of Tacoma a grand-niece of Fred Plummer, an engineer and cartographer, said that it was a family tradition that the creek was named for Mr. Plummer's sister, Edith.

Mrs. Edith Maring Willey wrote that when she was sixteen in 1907 she had gone to Anvil Rock to see the Cowlitz Glacier and on the way down ruined her shoes, and

Jules Stamphler and Bailey Tremper, one "...on either side of me, held me up and 'glissaded' me down the mountain..." The Park Ranger, Mr. Cunningham "...wrote that Jules Stamphler had named a creek for me." (Willey, Edith M. Bremerton, Washington. February 24, 1977). (Pierce County).

EDMUNDS GLACIER

Located on the eastern slope of Mount Rainier this glacier was named for United States Senator George F. Edmunds who visited there in June of 1883. So impressed with the scenery of the mountain Edmunds that he joined with a group of prominent men who wrote a joint letter urging the establishment of a national park. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 308).

Edmunds was born in Vermont on February 1, 1828, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and served in the Vermont Legislature from 1854 to 1866. He was a member of the United States Senate from 1866 until 1891. He moved to California where he practiced law until he died in 1919. (U.S. Congress.Biographical Directory, p.899). (Pierce County).

ELYSIAN FIELDS

The Elysian Fields are on the north slope of Mt. Rainier below Crescent Mountain and were named by Major E.S. Ingraham in 1888. In classic mythology the Elysian fields were a place where the good dwelt, hence a paradise. There are at least twenty lakes in the area called Elysian Fields Lakes. (Lakes of Western Washington, p. 310).

Major E.S. Ingraham conducted a expedition to Mount Rainier for the Seattle Post Intelligencer in December, 1894. The editor of the published account of the climb noted that the original Elysian Fields were south of Old Desolate and Moraine Park and not north as they are now shown on maps.["The First Winter Expedition to Mount Rainier, 1894." Northwest Discovery. II (July-August, 1981, p. 406-423.) (Pierce County).

EMERALD RIDGE

This ridge with an elevation of 5,306 feet is between the South Puyallup River and Tahoma Creek. It is named for the greenish color of the rock that makes it up and for the great green tree forest covering it. (Pierce County).

EMMONS GLACIER

Emmons Glacier, the largest on Mount Rainier, was named for Samuel Emmons who, with A.D. Wilson, made the second successful ascent of Mount Rainier. (Meany, Mount Rainier p. 308). A pamphlet published by Fred G. Plummer of Tacoma lists this glacier as Blaine for Senator James G. Blaine of Maine and it was called the Blaine Glacier by the Seattle Post Intelligencer Expedition of December, 1894. (Pierce County).

Samuel Franklin Emmons was born in Boston on May 29, 1841. He was an eminent geologist who was part of the U.S. Geological Survey exploration of the 40th parallel. He died March 28, 1911. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 135).

EMMONS VISTA.

Emmons Vista is a location on a trail below the main parking lot at the Sunrise Visitor Center in the northeast quadrant of the National Park. It is reached only by foot trail and has a magnificent view of the Emmons Glacier, Little Tahoma, and the White River Valley.

EUNICE LAKE.

Eunice Lake is in the northwest corner of the National Park near Tolmie Peak. Professor Bailey Willis named the lake for William F. Tolmie in 1883 but the name was later changed to honor Mrs. W.H. Gilstrap of Tacoma.

The Gilstraps were prominent in the affairs of the Washington State Historical Society for a number of years. Mr. Gilstrap was a painter of landscapes, portraits,

murals. They moved to Tacoma, Washington, in 1890. He was the first curator of the Washington State Historical Society Museum in Tacoma and was president of the Tacoma Art League.

The lake is a mile and a quarter northwest of Mowich Lake and is drained by Meadow Creek into the Mowich River. It is listed as being 12.1 acres in size. (Meany, p. 308).

EVANS CREEK

Evans Creek flows into the Carbon River near the townsite of Montezuma south of Fairfax in the Carbon River coal country. Evans creek "... was named after a man named Evans who had a cabin on the creek..."(Hall,p. 175.). An Off Road Vehicle park opened in the Evans Creek area in 1985.

The 1914 annual report of the Superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park indicated that Sherman Evans and Ike Evans had mining claims on the creek. (1914 Annual Report. p. 9).

Erwin Thompson in his 1981 book on Mount Rainier reported that W.L.Evans "squatted" on the upper Carbon River in June of 1895 and lived there until he died in May of 1906. (Thompson, p. 116. (Pierce County).

FALLS CREEK

Falls Creek are in the northwest area of Mount Rainier National Park. The creek is divided from Ranger Creek by Rust Ridge and flows northeast and then northwest into the Carbon River over a series of waterfalls. It is one and a half mile east of the Carbon entrance to the National Park.(River Mile Index, p. 19). (Pierce County).

FAN LAKE

Fan Lake is a five acre lake which drains southeasterly into the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River. It is named for the "rock formation south of the Cowlitz Glacier..." that looks like an old fashioned fan. (Lakes of Western Washington p. 301).

FAY PEAK

Located in the northwestern portion of Mount Rainier National Park, this peak was named for Fay Fuller of Tacoma who was the first woman to climb to the top of the mountain. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 308). Miss Fuller, who later became Mrs. Fritz von Briesen, was the daughter of John N. Fuller, a local newspaperman and editor. Her first ascent occurred on August 10, 1890, and her second on July 27, 1897.

Soon after Miss Fuller, who was writer and newspaper woman, moved east and lived in New York. (Tacoma Times, July 11, 1943). The name Fay Peak first appeared on the Henry Sarvent map of the Mountain published in 1895. (Aubrey Haines, Mountain Fever, p. 224). (Pierce County).

FIR LAKE

Fir Lake at an elevation of 4,325 feet on the east slope of the Cowlitz Divide in Mount Rainier National Park is a source for Olalla Creek. "It is surrounded principally by various species of fir trees." (Encyclopedia, Vol. II, part 1.). (Pierce County).

FISH CREEK

Fish Creek flows from the Round Pass area southwest into Tahoma Creek in the southwest corner of the National Park. Grater wrote that it "...is an important rearing stream for small trout and aids greatly in stocking Tahoma Creek." (Grater, p. 42). (Pierce County).

FISHERS HORNPIPE CREEK

This small creek flows southward from Pyramid Peak into the Pyramid Creek which then flows into Kautz Creek on Mt. Rainier. It is north and east of Devils Dream Creek and was named about the same time. The Encyclopedia of Information of Mount Rainier Park records that it was named by Ben Longmire "...because it sang a regular `fishers hornpipe' to us at our camp." (Pierce County).

FLETT GLACIER.

This small permanent snow field is near Ptarmigan Ridge on the northwestern slope of Mount Rainier. Professor John B. Flett of the Tacoma Public Schools was for many years one of the most enthusiastic explorers of the mountain area and had the honor of naming a number of locations on the mountain (Meany, p. 308).

John B. Flett was born in the Orkney Islands in 1859 and come to the United States in 1874. He graduated in 1885 from Hamilton College with first honors in chemistry, and until 1892 when he came to Tacoma, he was teacher and principal of schools in New York State.

He continued this career in Tacoma but also began his botanizing work and in 1896 he went into the Olympics with a party of gold hunters. The next season he went alone, and July 20, 1897, he made his first discovery of a new species, a large and beautiful violet with kidney-shaped leaves.

He was a park ranger between 1913 and 1921.

FORECASTLE.

"It was decided to call the camp at steamboat prow Forecastle. It was christened later on the trip. We now had but one week more. The best of the trip ws over. After the Goodnight song we toasted marshmallows." [Catherine Seabury unpublished

journal for August 9, 1930].

FOREST LAKE

This alpine lake is on a ridge in the forest at the west end of Sourdough Mountain near Sunrise in Mount Rainier National Park. It is one of the few lakes in the Huckleberry Creek drainage system. It is two acres in size and is quite shallow. (Pierce County).

FOSS CREEK

Foss Creek runs north from the Dalles Ridge to the Greenwater River in Township 19 North Range 10 East Willamette Meridian. It was named for Henry Foss who owned land drained by the creek. A high school in Tacoma is named for Mr. Foss a member of the famous Foss family who owned the Foss Launch and Tug Company of Tacoma. Mr. Foss died in 1986. (Pierce County).

FROG HEAVEN

Robert Hitchman (p. 100) describes Frog Heaven as a marshy area in Mt. Rainier National Park near the junction of the Paradise and Nisqually Rivers. The name was given to the area because the marsh "...houses a multitude of frogs." The Arthur F. Knight journal of an 1893 expedition describes Frog Heaven as a site along the trail to the Paradise valley. (Lewis Co.).

FROZEN LAKE

This small lake in the northeast area of Mt. Rainier National Park is frozen much of the year having an elevation of 6,700 feet. Hitchman (p. 101) indicates that the lake furnishes the water for the public facilities at Sunrise Park. (Pierce County).

FRYINGPAN CREEK

Fryingpan Creek received its name in the summer of 1894 when three Tacomans "packed around the Mountain. While crossing the stream, they threw their packs across. The frying pan fell out of one pack and was carried away." (Grater, p. 57). Other fryingpans apparently have fallen out of other packs over the years for numbers of other people have claimed to have lost fryingpans at or near the creek. (Pierce County).

FRYINGPAN GLACIER

Fryingpan Glacier is on the east central slope of Mount Rainier. There are two stories for the origin of the name; one that some campers lost a frying pan in the creek or two, that the glacier itself is shaped like a frying pan. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 309). F. G. Plummer calls this glacier Urania to honor the Urania Society of New York. (Pierce County).

FUHRER FINGER

A "snow couloir" on Mount Rainier was first climbed on July 2, 1920. It is located at about the 11,500 foot level on the upper west edge of the Nisqually Glacier. (Molenaar, p. 80). It was named for Hans and Heinie Fuhrer, Swiss Mountain climbers who were employed in the 1920s as guides. (Schmoe, p. 99). The name was adopted as official by the State Board of Geographic Names on December 9, 1977. (Pierce County).

FUHRER THUMB

Fuhrer Thumb is a rock formation high on the Nisqually Glacier side of Mount Rainier. It was first climbed in 1972 by James Wickwire, Charles Raymond, and Thomas Stewart. The name was adopted by the State Board on December 9, 1977. (Pierce County).

GALLATIN SPRING.

In 1924 the Mountaineers summer outing around Mount Rainier made a stop at Spray Park. Inez Craven (Mrs William Kilmer) brought a clipping which told about the "Spring Builders of America," a group started by Miss Neal Gallatin for the purpose of inspiring campers to fix springs so water would be more easily accessible.

At Spray Park a group of the Mountaineers carried large rocks and "paved" one of the springs naming it for Miss Gallatin. The Mountaineers had a service on the site on August 9, 1962 dedicating the place as Gallatin Spring. [Spray-Echo, Journal of the Mountaineers outing at Spray Park Mount Rainier, July 28-August 11, 1962]

GARDA FALLS

Located in Granite Creek, a tributary of Winthrop Creek in the north central part of the National Park, these falls were named by A.H. Barnes for Miss Garda Fogg of Tacoma. (Meany, Mount Rainier p. 309). Miss Fogg was born in Glencoe, Illinois, and died in Puyallup at the age of 98 in the summer of 1976. (Tacoma News Tribune September 10, 1976). (Pierce County).

GHOST LAKE

This small lake west of the Mather Memorial Highway near but below Cayuse Pass is located in a small valley which is snow covered much of the year. A misty fog gives the place a ghost-like appearance. The lake is drained to the north by Klickitat Creek which flows through it. The lake is a result of a great landslide that blocked and dammed Klickitat Creek many years ago. (Crandell, p. 35). (Pierce County).

GIBRALTAR

Gibraltar Rock is southeast of the summit of Mount Rainier and was named by E.S. Ingraham in 1889 "...because of its resemblance to the guardian of the Mediterranean Sea." (Haines, *Mountain Fever*, p. 223). It is at an elevation of 12,679 feet and is "...famous and forbidding..."(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 309).

It is "...considered the most dangerous spot on the summit route because of the falling rocks." (Encyclopedia). Fred Beckey (p. 92) wrote that it has the "...characteristics of a frowning battlement..." (Pierce County).

GIBRALTAR CHUTE

Gibraltar Chute is a snowfield near Gibraltar Rock which is crossed by mountain climbers on their way to the mountain summit by the Gibraltar Route. The State Board for Geographic Names adopted the name at a meeting held December 9,1977.

Of this place Hazard Stevens wrote: "Our route back was the same as on the ascent. At the steepest and most perilous point in descending the steep gutter where we had been forced to cut steps in the ice we fastened one end of the ropeand lowered ourselves down by it as far as it reached..." (Pierce County).

GIFFORD PINCHOT NATIONAL FOREST

Located chiefly along the Cascade mountain range south of Mount Rainier to the Columbia River this national forest was named in 1949 for Gifford Pinchot the first professional forester in the United States and the first chief of the United States Forest Service.

Mr. Pinchot was also active in Pennsylvania politics during a long career of public service. A large area of the forest became Mt. St. Helens Volcanic National Monument following the eruption of the mountain in 1980.

The National Forest had previously been known as Columbia National Forest named for the Columbia River. In 1916 the Columbia National Forest consisted of 776,460 acres on Cowlitz, Klickitat, Lewis, Skamania and Yakima Counties. (Landes, p. 48). (Pierce County).

GLACIER BASIN

This location at the 6,000 foot elevation between the Emmons and Winthrop Glaciers on the east side of the mountain was named "...as it lies below Inter Glacier and between Emmons and Winthrop Glaciers and is an old glacial cirque." Starbo Camp, a mining operation was in the basin and some ruins could be seen for a number of years. (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part 1.). (Pierce County).

GLACIER CREEK

This name was given to the Paradise River in 1870 by P.B. Van Trump and Hazard Stevens. It rises in the Paradise Glacier which the two mountain climbers called the Little Nisqually Glacier. (Aubrey Haines, p. 221.). (Pierce County).

GLACIER ISLAND

Glacier Island is an outcropping of rock on the southwestern slope of Mount Rainier that lies like an island of rock between the lower parts of the Tahoma and South Tahoma Glaciers. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 309).

The 1938 edition of the Mount Rainier National Park map published by the United States Geological Survey shows the place to be in two parts with a "finger" of the South Tahoma Glacier almost dividing the rock. (Pierce County).

GLACIER VIEW WILDERNESS

Created in July, 1984, under Federal Wilderness legislation this area of 3,000 acres

immediately west of the southwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park has views of the Puyallup, Tahoma, Kautz, and other glaciers on the west side of the mountain. Mount Beljica is in the wilderness area. (Pierce County).

GOAT CREEK

Goat Creek rises eight miles northeast of Chinook Pass and flows north-west to join Silver Creek which flows into the White River. "It was named by Forest Service personnel because it flows down the west side of Castle Mountain through a wild goat range." (Hitchman, p. 106). (Pierce County).

GOAT CREEK

Goat Creek rises in Goat Lake less than a quarter mile west of the west boundary of the National Park. It parallels the park boundary for two miles and then turns southwest to join the Nisqually River. It is west of Mount Wow which means "goat" in the Yakima Indian language. (Pierce County).

GOAT ISLAND MOUNTAIN

Goat Island Mountain crests at 7,301 feet on a spur between Emmons Glacier at the lower portion of Fryingpan Glacier. On the north it is bordered by the White River. Mountain goats were often seen on the peak. (Pierce County).

GOAT ISLAND ROCK

The Carbon Glacier is divided into two large parts near its snout by a large rock. Mountain goats are often seen in the area, hence the name given to this rock. (Pierce County).

GOAT LAKE

Goat Lake is less than a half a mile west of the west boundary of the National Park in the Glacier View Wilderness area. It is northeast of Mount Beljica and is drained by Goat Creek which flows south into the Puyallup River a mile west of the Nisqually Entrance to the National Park. Mount Wow is south and east of the lake. (Pierce County).

GOAT MOUNTAIN

This mountain is in the extreme southwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park. "Wow" is a Yakima Indian word for goat. (Grater, p. 42). (Pierce County).

GOAT STAIRS.

Goat Stairs is the name given to a talus slope on the east side of the Carbon Ridge overlooking the Cayada Creek valley immediately north of the northwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park. The "Stairs" terminate at Surprise Lake. It would take a mountain goat to climb the great pile of rocks on the landscape. (The Tacoma Ledger. December 12, 1893).

GOATS PASS

Goats Pass is in Mount Rainier National Park and has an elevation of 5,300 feet. It is east of Kotsuck Creek and south of Owyhigh Lakes on the east side of the mountain. " The pass was undoubtedly named for the mountain goats which inhabit the nearby mountains." (Hitchman, p. 107). (Pierce County).

GOBLERS KNOB

A bald promontory in the northern section of Mount Wow in the south western portion of Mount Rainier National Park is named Goblers Knob. A crew working on trails in 1930 had a young man from Tennessee who said, "These bald knobs look just like the kind of country in which we used to hunt turkeys. I'll bet there are goblers there." (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part 1). (Pierce County).

GOLDEN GATE

Paul H. Sceva wrote that Golden Gate was a location on the Paradise Ice Caves trail from Paradise Lodge where "... the trail on terra ferma ended and you stepped onto the Paradise Glacier..." Distant views of the Tatoosh mountain range are spectacular. (Sceva, p. 168). (Pierce County).

GOLDEN LAKES

A group of fifteen or more small lakes near the western edge of Mount Rainier National Park in the Sunset Park region were named "Golden" because "...the golden sunset colors reflected from their surfaces." (Decisions #29, June 30, 1932 p. 5).

The lakes are drained by Rushingwater Creek on the northwest and are breeding grounds for mosquitoes during warm weather which make them less than "golden" to hikers. (Pierce County).

GOVE PEAK

Gove Peak is in the northwest area of the National Park on the southwest side of the Carbon River. Herbert H. Gove, a prominent Tacoman, was the founder of the Tacoma Abstract and Title Company in association with Edwin J. McNeeley. Mr.

Gove arrived in Tacoma on September 1, 1889 after a newspaper career in Minnesota and eventually became president of the Commonwealth Title Trust Company. (Pierce County).

GOVERNORS RIDGE

This ridge is in the eastern portion of Mount Rainier National Park above Stevens Canyon and runs in a general north to south direction. The name was suggested by Park Superintendent Ethan Allen "...for all men who have held that office or may hold it in the future." (Hitchman, p. 109). (Pierce County).

GRAND PARK

A large area in the north central part of the National Park was named Grand for the "...miles of relatively level ground, flower strewn and ornamented with circular groves of alpine firs and hemlocks with deer abundant every summer make the name an appropriate one." (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 309). The major part of the park area is at the 5600 foot level. (Pierce County).

"Fine ash and frothy pumice, thrown explosively into the air, fell to blanket the surrounding landscape. The prevailing easterly winds carried most of this material to the northeast and the deposits are several tens of feet thick at Yakima Park and Grand Park." [Howard R. Stagner, Behind the Scenery of Mount Rainier National Park, p. 28.].

GRANITE CREEK

This creek flows north and west from Burroughs Mountain and joins Winthrop Creek near the snout of the Winthrop Glacier. Garda Falls are a feature of the lower course of the creek. Much of the nearby rock is granite. (Pierce County).

GRANT CREEK.

Lee Creek rises below Mount Pleasant in the northwestern region of the National Park and joins Crater Creek as it flows south and west into Crater Creek just before it joins the North Fork of the Mowich River. The next creek to the east is Grant Creek which rises southeast of Mount Pleasant. Whenever names like Lee and Grant appear close to each other on maps is generally assumed that they were named for the Civil War Generals, Robert E. Lee and U. S. Grant. (Pierce County).

GREEN LAKE

This lake in Mount Rainier National Park is located at an elevation of 3,185 feet below the north end of Rust Ridge. Ranger Creek flows into the lake from the southwest and then drains the lake into the Carbon River. "It is completely surrounded by heavy (green) forest." (Grater p. 46). (Pierce County).

GREENWATER RIVER

This stream forms part of the northeast boundary of (Pierce County.). with King County. James Longmire, a pioneer of 1853, reported that he crossed the river sixteen times while descending into Western Washington after passing over Naches Pass.(Washington Pioneer Project, p. 133).

Lieutenant Robert E. Johnson of the Wilkes expedition conducted an overland expedition from Fort Nisqually across the Cascades in 1841. Johnson wrote "...the stream...came from the main range and not from the glaciers of the great mountain and hence was a sparkling dancing rivulet of clearest water." (Meeker, Busy life, p. 173). (Pierce County).

GRINDSTONE

Grindstone was once located near but west of the western boundary of the National

Park. When trails to the Tahoma Mining District near the North Mowich Glacier were being built in 1900 a grindstone was placed at a camp in the woods.(Meany, p. 105). The Bailey Willis trail was later called the Grindstone Trail. Other names associated with the area are Barktown and Palace Camp. (Pierce County).

HALL

This name was given to the Nisqually entrance to Mount Rainier National Park on the November, 1906, reconnaissance map of the park prepared by Eugene Ricksecker. Park Superintendent Edward S. Hall who served from 1910 to 1913 had a home at the park boundary. (Pierce County).

HALLS PASS

When Edmond S. Meany wrote his book on Mount Rainier in 1916 he indicated that Round Pass on the west side of the Mountain was to be renamed Halls Pass for former Park Superintendent E. S. Hall. The change, however, was not made. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 319). (Pierce County).

HAYDEN CREEK

Obadiah B. Hayden was once the manager of the Tacoma Land Company. Several mountain peaks on the Northwest side of Mount Rainier bear the names of prominent Tacomans who were members of the Tacoma business and real estate community such as William R. Rust, Herbert H. Gove, and Edwin J. McNeeley. Hayden Creek flows northwest into Meadow Creek which joins the Mowich River near the west boundary of the National Park.

Major Hayden as he was known from his Civil War rank was born in Indiana in 1843, served in the war and thereafter became a banker. He moved to Tacoma in 1888 and became post master in 1897. He joined the Tacoma Land Company in 1899 and spent the rest of his career in banking and land company business. (Pierce County).

HENRYS HUNTING GROUND

This area in the south west portion of the National Park was named for the Cowlitz Indian, So-to-lick, who hunted there in the 1870s. Indian Henry and his family would often spend the summer in the Hunting Ground area where his stock would graze on grasses and his wives would pick and preserve the many berries available for winter use. The place is usually called Indian Henrys Hunting Ground. (Pierce County).

HESSONG ROCK

This large rock on the northwest shoulder of Mt. Rainier overlooks Spray Park. It was named for a Kapowsin photographer. (Encyclopedia. The 1915 (Pierce County). Directory lists James L. Hessong as a resident of Kapowsin. The name was confirmed by the State Board of Geographic Names on June 7, 1974. (Pierce County).

HIDDEN LAKE

This lake at the 5926 foot level on the Sunrise side of Mount Rainier north of Dege Peak was named by William F. Tufts in 1913 because it is "...rather concealed by forest and terrain." (Hitchman, p. 123). (Pierce County).

A second Hidden Lake is two miles west of the Pierce-Yakima County line northeast of Mutton Mountain and a third Hidden Lake is one mile west of the western boundary of the National Park north of the Glacier View Wilderness.

HILLSBORO

Camp fourteen of the 1912 Mountaineers outing at Mount Rainier was located at the "...deserted mining town of Hillsboro..." (Mountaineer V (1912), p.23.) Plate twenty-three of the article shows Hillsboro to be two to three miles east of Fairfax on the north side of the Carbon River in the hills. (Pierce County).

HIMES FOREST CAMP

Located in Township 19 North Range 10 East near the Naches Pass Trail on the west side of the Cascades this national forest camp was named for George Himes of Portland who was the last survivor of the 1853 Longmire-Byles Wagon train, the first to use this northern branch of the Oregon Trail.

The camp was dedicated in September, 1934 when Mr. Himes was near completing his many years of service as curator of the Oregon Historical Society. [Oregon Historical Quarterly, XXXV (December, 1934), p.386.] (Pierce County).

HOWARD PEAK

Rust Ridge in the northwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park has two peaks, Howard and Arthur. Howard L. Rust was born April 11, 1886 in Denver, Colorado and was brought to Tacoma when his father William R. Rust took control of the Tacoma Smelter. He died April 9, 1911, at his farm in Hanford of heart disease. He and his brother Arthur were sons of William R. Rust, a prominent Tacoma businessman who had interests in the Mount Rainier Company. (Bonney, III, 12). (Pierce County).

HUCKLEBERRY

Huckleberry Park is below Sourdough Mountain in the northeast portion of Mount Rainier National Park. Huckleberry Creek flows from the region and joins the White River near Dalles Camp. Several species of huckleberries grow in the highlands of

Western Washington and are excellent for pies and preserves. Several restaurants in the region specialize in mountain huckleberry pie. The United States Army has an alpine training center at Huckleberry. (Pierce County).

HUCKLEBERRY BASIN

Huckleberry Basin is a meadow area between Sunrise Park and McNeeley Peak on the northeast side of Mount Rainier. Several small creeks rise in the basin area and flow north to make up the Huckleberry Creek drainage system. (Pierce County).

HUCKLEBERRY CREEK

Huckleberry Creek flows northeast into the White River from the National Park passing through a portion of Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest north of the park. It drains Huckleberry Ridge from the west. See: Huckleberry. (Pierce County).

HUCKLEBERRY RIDGE

Huckleberry Ridge is in the northwest corner of the unit of Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest north of Mount Rainier National Park. Creeks flowing from the west and northwest side of the ridge are Mule, Hank, Joe, Jim, Nosedive, and Thirsty. The creeks from the east and southeast side of the ridge flow into Huckleberry Creek. Huckleberry Mountain is north of the ridge and of the Greenwater River in King County. (Pierce County).

HUCKLECHUCK

Hucklechuck consists of a few homes on the south side of the Carbon River east of Fairfax. The neighborhood has lots of huckleberries and there are many short streams that join the Carbon River. The "chuck" is a Chinook jargon term for "...a river or a stream.." (Shaw, p. 4). (Pierce County).

INDIAN BAR

Located near the source of the Ohanapecoch River on the south-east side of Mount Rainier this feature is a flat open space which was once an Indian camping ground according to Edmond S. Meany. Indians from eastern Washington often stayed there while hunting in the region of the park. It was named by Park Supt. Owen Tomlinson on September 21, 1929.(Hitchman, p. 132). (Pierce County).

INDIAN HENRY'S HUNTING GROUND

In the 1870s Sotolick, a Cowlitz Indian, hunted in what is now Mount Rainier National Park. Henry Winsor, a pioneer mail carrier, named him Indian Henry.(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 310). Satulick Mountain with an elevation of 5,574 feet rises above Kautz Glacier.

It has been reported that Indian Henry had a secret gold mine on the mountain but that he used the hunting ground more for pasturage for his horses and cattle and berry picking than he did for other purposes. (Pierce County).

INGRAHAM GLACIER

Ingraham Glacier, on the southeast slope of Mount Rainier, was named by Professor I.C. Russell in 1896 for Edward Sturgis Ingraham of Seattle, an early mountaineer.(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 310).

Ingraham arrived in Seattle in 1875 from Maine. He taught school and was Superintendent of King County Schools from 1875 to 1882 and of Seattle Schools from 1883 to 1889. He was a Colonel in the Militia, but was usually referred to as Major Ingraham. He climbed Mount Rainier eleven times often serving as a guide. He died in Seattle August 16, 1926.(Seattle Times, July 5,1959.). (Pierce County).

INSPIRATION POINT

In 1928 reporters from the Tacoma Ledger traveled on the new road from Tacoma to Northeast Tacoma. They stopped at a point overlooking Commencement Bay which was called Inspiration Point. The view from Mount Rainier on the east to the Olympics on the west was "inspiring." (Pierce County).

INTER FORK WHITE RIVER

The Inter Fork of the White River rises at the lower end of the Interglacier and flows through Glacier Basin traveling east to join the White River near the Pierce-King County line. It was named for its source, Interglacier. (Pierce County).

INTERGLACIER

This small glacier between the Winthrop and Emmons Glaciers on the Mountain was named in 1896 "...from the fact that it does not head in the upper slopes, neither is it a tributary of any other glacier." (Ingraham, p. 40). It is located below Steamboat Prow. The name is sometimes recorded as Inter Glacier and is the source of the Inter Fork of the White River. (Pierce County).

IPSUT

In the northwest side of Mount Rainier Ipsut Creek rises from below Tolmie Creek and flows into the Carbon River. Ipsut Falls on the creek are a double fall and provide the water supply for Ipsut Creek campground. Shaw indicates that Ipsut is a Chinook jargon word for "...to conceal; hide, hid; concealed." (Shaw, p. 7). Thomas (p. 76) spells the word "Ipsoot" and adds "sly.....to hide anything...." to the definition of the term. (Pierce County).

IPSUT PASS

Ipsut Pass is north of Mowich Lake and above Mountain Meadows. For years it was called Ipsut Saddle. (Decisions #7002). A hiking trail crosses the pass and follows

Ipsut Creek to Ipsut Campground, the only "developed" camping place in the Carbon River region of the National Park.

The pass itself is dramatic in that the topography east of the pass is quite different from that of the west side and the trail through the area runs between two immense rock overhangs that the Mount Rainier Encyclopedia calls "a narrow cleft in the ridge." (Pierce County).

IRISH CREEK

This short creek flows northward from below Florence Peak just outside the northwest boundary of Mt. Rainier National Park. Beginning in the 1920s the Mountaineers climbing club used a cabin "...built by a miner named Irish sometime between 1888 and 1903 when he worked a copper mine nearby..." as headquarters for activities on the Carbon side of the Mountain. Edith and Keith Goodman, "History of Irish Cabin," Mountaineer. LXXVI (1981), p. 47-50.). (Pierce County).

IRON MOUNTAIN

A 6,200 foot peak directly east of Indian Henry's Hunting Ground on Mount Rainier was named for the reddish color of the rock thought to be iron or iron oxide. (Hitchman, p. 134). Copper Mountain is just to the north.

In writing of Indian Henry in 1892 the following is recorded: "The well-kept ranch on which the Indian resides is an evidence of his thrift and industry, and he has a natural instinct for accumulating wealth and keeping it.

"In addition to his ranch, which yields him a profitable return, the Indian has located a valuable iron claim of very fine quality, which Dr. Riley says is capable of making the finest steel. ("Grand Old Mount," The Tacoma Ledger. August 22, 1892. p. 2.) (Pierce County).

K'S SPIRE

A thumb-like rock formation on the cleaver between the Emmons and Fryingpan Glaciers on Mt. Rainier was named for Cornelius "K" Molenaar who, with David Bodenberg, climbed it in 1957.(Beckey, p. 128). (Pierce County).

KAUTZ CHUTE

Kautz Chute, a feature, on the upper limits of the Kautz Glacier on Mount Rainier was officially adopted by the Washington Board of Geographic Names on December 9,1977. See: Kautz Creek. (Pierce County).

KAUTZ CREEK

Flowing from Kautz Glacier on Mount Rainier into the Nisqually River, this creek was named for August V. Kautz who was the first man to attempt to climb the mountain. Kautz who left his party with their Indian guide below, reached to within four hundred feet of the top of the mountain on July 15, 1857, but was unable to reach the summit.(Mountaineer, 1956, p. 47). (Pierce County).

Kautz was born in Baden,Germany, on January 5, 1828. He enlisted as a private in the United States Army in June of 1846 to fight in the Mexican war. Thereafter he was appointed to the United States Military Academy as a member of the class of 1852. He spent several years at a number of forts in the Pacific Northwest and was responsible for the major reconstruction of Fort Steilacoom.

He served in the Civil War and rose to the rank of Major General of Volunteers. He became commanding officer of the Military Department of Arizona for a term from 1875 to 1878. After a career in the Southwest he returned to the Puget Sound country retiring from the Army in 1892. He died in Seattle on September 4, 1895. (Heitman, p. 586). Parts of his diary have been preserved and the entries from July 1, 1857 to when he left the Pacific Northwest in 1861 have been published.

KAUTZ GLACIER

Kautz Glacier is long and fairly narrow as it leads from its snout near Mildred Point

to the top of Mount Rainier. The cleaver between the upper part of the Glacier and those to the east is named for Wapowety, the Indian guide of the Kautz Party on its unsuccessful attempt to climb the mountain in July of 1857. (Pierce County).

KAUTZ ICE CLIFF

The Washington Board of Geographic Names on December 9,1977 in response to requests from Dee Molenaar and others interested in names on the upper reaches of Mount Rainier officially named this ice cliff for Lieutenant Kautz. (Pierce County).

KLAPATCHE

A lake, ridge and "park" in the west central portion of Mount Rainier National Park were named by Jerry Meeker of Tacoma on May 7,1912. Meeker is reported to have said (Hitchman, p. 146) that Klapatche was an important Puyallup Indian Chief. The ridge divides the Puyallup River into its north and south forks. (Pierce County).

KLICKITAT CREEK

Klickitat Creek is a tributary of the White River on Mount Rainier. Hodge wrote that the word is a Chinook term meaning "beyond" referring to beyond the Cascade mountains. The Klickitat tribe lived at the headwaters of the Lewis and White Salmon Rivers north of the Columbia River. They are now merged into the Yakima Tribe. (Hodge, p.713).

The Encyclopedia of Information for Mount Rainier records that John B. Flett said that the creek was named by Park Ranger Thomas O'Farrell. Some maps show the creek rising in Ghost Lake but it actually rises in the hills above Ghost Lake and flows through the lake on its path northward. (Pierce County).

KNAPSACK PASS

This pass, located east of Mowich Lake on Mount Rainier, toward the southwest end of Mother Mountain was named by Ranger Thomas O'Farrell for an incident when on a hike he carried his daughter Ethel in his oversize knapsack. (Hitchman, p. 147). (Pierce County).

KOTSUCK CREEK

A creek flowing southeast from the Governors Ridge area of Mount Rainier into Chinook Creek which then flows into the Ohanapecosh River is named Kotsuck. The word is from the Chinook jargon and means "...the middle or center of anything..." referring to its location. (Shaw p. 9). (Pierce County).

KOTSUCK CREEK FALLS.

This 125 to 150 foot waterfall in Kotsuck Creek is claimed by Gregory Plumb in his book on waterfalls in the Pacific Northwest as actually deserving a four star rating. A lack of trail access to the falls forced him to give it only a two. (Plumb, p. 72).

LAKE ALLEN.

Lake Allen is on the south east slope of Mount Rainier in the south western corner of the National Park. It is four miles west of Longmire and is drained easterly into Tahoma Creek and the Nisqually River. It is five acres in size and about twenty-five feet at its deepest point.

The name was given to the lake to honor Professor O.D. Allen who was once a professor of botany at Yale University. He had a home just outside the western boundary of the park and is buried there.

His two sons became prominent in the early administration of Mount Rainier National Park. (Meany, p. 311).

LAKE CHRISTINE

Lake Christine is west of the National Park boundary and north of the town of Ashford. It was named for Christine Lutkens, daughter of Henry Lutkens, one of the founders of Elbe, Washington who arrived in the Pacific Northwest in 1889. The family was in the hotel business both at Elbe and later in Tacoma. The lake is four and a half acres in size and roughly thirty feet deep at its deepest point. It drains westerly into Copper Creek and the Nisqually River. (Pierce County).

LAKE ETHEL

Located in the northern portion of Mount Rainier National Park in a region of lakes this body of water has an outlet into the west fork of the White River. It was named for a daughter of Park Ranger Thomas E. O'Farrell by the Mountaineers in 1912.(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 311). The lake is nearly thirty-one acres in size and has a maximum depth of seventy feet. (Pierce County).

LAKE GEORGE

Lake George is on the west side of Mount Rainier with an elevation of 4,232 feet. It was named for George Vanderbilt Caesar who climbed the mountain often beginning in 1913. Caesar's step father, Philip Caesar came to Tacoma in 1890 and was an insurance broker. George Caesar attended Yale University, became a chemist and lived in New York and Michigan. In 1970 he visited Tacoma and called himself a lifelong "nut" about mountaineering. (Tacoma News Tribune, August 12,1970). (Pierce County).

LAKE JAMES

This lake in the north central portion of Mount Rainier National Park is named Lake James to honor a son of Thomas E. O'Farrell, a park ranger. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 311). An outlet from Lake James, Van Horn Creek, flows into the West Fork of the White River. (Pierce County).

LAKE OF THE CLOUDS

Fred G. Plummers 1890 map of (Pierce County). shows a Lake of the Clouds in Lewis County below the snout of the Nisqually Glacier. See: Camp of the Clouds. (Pierce County).

LAKE TOM

Lake Tom, located near Arthur Peak in the northwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park, was named for Park Ranger Thomas E. O'Farrell of Orting. O'Farrell served as a park ranger from July 10, 1908, to September 30, 1917. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 311.). He was popular with members of the Mountaineers and other groups using the north side of the National Park. (Pierce County).

LANDSLIDE.

Landslide is a location in the northeast region of Mount Rainier National Park. It is west of Slide Mountain and refers to a large amount of rock and other debris that tumbled into Lost Creek many years ago. The creek flows under the landslide area.

LANE PEAK

Lane Peak has an elevation of 6,000 feet and is in the Tatoosh range of mountains south of Mount Rainier in Lewis County. Franklin K. Lane was Secretary of the Interior serving between 1913 and 1920. Secretary Lane visited the park during his term of office. (Tacoma News Tribune, November 5, 1921).

Franklin Lane arrived in Tacoma in 1891 when he purchased an interest in the Tacoma Daily News. The venture was not successful and the paper went bankrupt in 1894. Lane moved to San Francisco, became City-County Attorney and was

appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1906. After service in the cabinet he died May 18, 1921. (Dictionary of American Biography, Volume V, pp. 572-73. (Pierce County).

LEE CREEK.

Lee Creek rises below Mount Pleasant in the northwestern region of the National Park and joins Crater Creek as it flows south and west into Crater Creek just before it joins the North Fork of the Mowich River. The next creek to the east is Grant Creek which rises southeast of Mount Pleasant. These two creeks may have been named for the Civil War Generals, Robert E. Lee and U. S. Grant. (Pierce County.).

LEWIS COUNTY.

This county in southwest Washington is bounded on the west by Pacific County; on the north by Grays Harbor, Thurston and Pierce counties; on the east by Yakima County; and on the south by Yakima, Skamania, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties. It is the largest county in the state, with 2,447 square miles.

It was established by the provisional government of Oregon Territory on December 21, 1845, with an area taken from Vancouver District. The name is in honor of Capt. Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Those portions of Mount Rainier National park generally south of the Nisqually River including the Tatoosh Range of mountains are in Lewis County.

LIBERTY CAP

Liberty Cap is the northern peak of the summit of Mount Rainier with an elevation of 14,112 feet. Bailey Willis named it in 1883 for "...its fanciful resemblance to the head and cap of the Goddess of Liberty..." (Ingraham, E.S. "Early Ascents of Mount Rainier, Mountaineer II (November, 1909), p. 39). Dee Molenaar reports that it had previously been called North Peak for its location. (Molenaar, p. 51). (Pierce County).

LIBERTY RIDGE

This high ridge divides the upper end of the Carbon Glacier into two parts and is located on the west end of the Willis Wall. The name was proposed by John H. Williams author of The Mountain That Was God, for it leads up from the glacier almost to Liberty Cap. (Meany, p. 312). (Pierce County).

LIGHTNING CREEK

Lightning Creek rises on Dalles Ridge in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest (Section 4,6 T 18 N R 10 E W M) and flows west into the White River. "...It was named by Forest Service personnel, because lightning strikes quite often along the stream." (Hitchman, p. 162). (Pierce County).

LITTLE AFRICA

A ridge on the Gibraltar route to the summit of Mount Rainier with an upper elevation of 8,695 feet was called Little Africa because "...possibly the shape of the rock island is similar to the continent of Africa." (Dee Molenaar in the application to the Washington Board of Geographic Names.). The State Board adopted the name on December 9, 1977. (Pierce County).

LITTLE NISQUALLY GLACIER

P.B. Van Trump and Hazard Stevens called the Paradise Glacier the Little Nisqually Glacier in 1870 because it is smaller than the nearby Nisqually Glacier. (Hitchman p. 224). The Little Nisqually River is south of the Nisqually River in Lewis County.. (Pierce County).

LITTLE TAHOMA PEAK

This remnant of an ancient volcano which Meany called a "towering and rugged peak..."(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 312) is on the east side of Mount Rainier and divides the Ingraham Glacier from the Emmons Glacier. The elevation of the peak is 11,117 feet.
(Pierce County).

LODI CREEK

A creek within Mount Rainier National Park which flows westerly into the west fork of the White River. The name was given by prospectors who hoped to find ore in the area. (Decisions #29, June 30, 1932, p. 7.). Two mines, named Lodi # 1 and Lodi # 2 were located by Dr. J.L. Reese of Spanaway near the turn of the century. (Thompson, p.111.). (Pierce County).

LODI VALLEY

Lodi Valley is drained by Lodi Creek near Grand Park on Mount Rainier. It was called by the Mazamas during their 1914 climb of the Mountain "...a little canyon like place...the prettiest place they had ever seen. (Prouty, p. 11). (Pierce County).

LONESOME LAKE

Lonesome Lake is on the north side of Mount Rainier.It is drained by Mule Creek which eventually joins the West Fork of the White River. Creeks in the area reflect the feelings of those assigned to the White River Lumber Company operations there. Such names as Pinochle, Wrong, Nosedive, Thirsty, and Hazzard are used for creeks on White River Lumber Company land and all flow into the West Fork of the White River. (Pierce County).

LONGMIRE

This community and former headquarters of Mount Rainier National Park was named for James Longmire who was among those who crossed the Naches Pass in 1853. Longmire was the first to develop the mineral springs at Longmire and with his family operated a resort in what became the southwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park. (Pierce County).

Several geographical locations such as Mount Ararat, Martha Falls, Paradise, etc. are named by or for members of his family. James Longmire was born in Indiana in 1820. After coming to the Northwest and settling in Thurston County he took an active part in political affairs. He served as a member of the territorial legislature and was actively engaged in the Indian War of 1855-56. (Hlavin, p. 181). James Longmire died September 17, 1897, in Tacoma.

LONGMIRE SPRINGS

This alternate name for Longmire was used officially from time to time as evidenced in the name of (Pierce County.). School District #98 which was listed in the (Pierce County.). directories for 1911 and 1915 as Longmire Springs with Edward S. Hall of Ashford as clerk. The mineral springs found by James Longmire were developed into a resort by Longmire and his family but have been abandoned by the Park service. (Pierce County).

LOST CREEK

Located in the northeast area of the National Park this creek flows from the north end of Sourdough Mountain and joins Huckleberry Creek outside the northern boundary of the Park. A large landslide which buried the course of the creek for a considerable distance makes it "...lost." (Pierce County).

LOWER CRYSTAL LAKE

Lower Crystal Lake is approximately one mile northwest of Crystal Lake and is drained by Crystal Creek which flows through the lake from Crystal Creek. It is less than two acres in size. (Pierce County).

MCCLELLAN PASS

Herbert Hunt wrote in his history of Tacoma in 1916 that an attempt was then being made to change the name of Naches Pass to McClellan Pass for General George McClellan of Civil War fame who surveyed in Washington Territory in 1853. Hunt (I, p. 12) reported that McClellan never saw the pass. (Pierce County).

George B. McClellan was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy as a member of the class of 1846, fought in the Mexican War, and spent much of the 1850s in engineering and exploring projects including a trip to Europe.

After Civil War service he was nominated as the Democratic Party candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He served as governor of New Jersey and died in Orange, New Jersey, October 29, 1885. (Dictionary of American Biography, VI, 581-85.)

MCCLURE ROCK

On the southeast slope of Mount Rainier near Paradise Glacier is a rock near the place where Edgar McClure, a professor from the University of Oregon, was killed in a fall on July 27, 1897. Professor McClure had reached the summit and was returning after dark when he fell to his death, his being the first recorded climbing death on the mountain. (Brockman, p. 49). The elevation of the rock is 7,384 feet. (Pierce County).

MCCULLOUGH

In his map of Mount Rainier National Park printed in November, 1906, Eugene Ricksecker lists of a number of locations at the upper end of the Succotash Valley. One of them, McCullough, is immediately east of Ashford and is named for James McCullough who arrived in the valley in 1891 and had a farm there. (Hlavin, p. 184). (Pierce County).

MCNEELEY PEAK

McNeeley Peak is in the north central region of the National Park near Gove and Wallace Peaks. Edwin J. McNeeley was an officer of the Tacoma Abstract and Title Company, operated several shingle plants and at one time "...paid off interest on Tacoma bonds to save the city from default." (Tacoma News Tribune January 21, 1953.). He was associated in the land title company with the Fogg and Gove families. (Pierce County).

MAPLE CREEK.

Maple Creek rises a quarter mile north of the south boundary of the National Park and flows northeast into Stevens Creek. One feature of the creek is Maple Falls. Schmoie indicates that the Douglas Maple appears occasionally at or near the entrances to the park but not at the higher elevations. (Lewis County.). The name became official when adopted by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names. Decisions # 29 June 30, 1932.

MARCUS PEAK

A point reaching 6,968 feet near the northern end of Sourdough Mountain on Mount Rainier's northeast side."It was probably named in honor of Marcus Whitman." (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part I). (Pierce County).

MARGARET FALLS

On the southeast slope of Mount Rainier between Cowlitz Park and the Cowlitz Glacier these falls were named for one of the daughters of Edward S. Hall, a superintendent of the National Park who served from 1910 to 1913. Margaret H. Fullinwider of Federal Way, Washington, was one of Mr. Hall's three daughters. (Tacoma News Tribune. October 13, 1963). (Pierce County).

MARJORIE LAKE

A lake southeast of Oliver Lake on the east side of Independence Ridge in Mount Rainier National Park was named for Marjorie McDougall Taylor, wife of Oliver G. Taylor, an official of the National Park Service. Mr. Taylor retired as the Public Services Chief of the National Park service. (Tacoma News Tribune, April 7, 1951). Hitchman (p. 177) records that Mr. Taylor named the lake for Miss McDougall before they were married. (Pierce County).

MARMOT CREEK

This creek on Mount Rainier drains north into Cataract Creek, a tributary to the Carbon River. The whistling marmot is reported to live there in large numbers among the rocks along the creek. (Decisions #29, June 30, 1932 p. 8). (Pierce County).

MARRIAGE PEAK.

The Encyclopedia of Information of Mount Rainier National Park reports Marriage Peak to be one of the prominences of the Sourdough Range in the eastern portion of the National Park. According to the encyclopedia it was named because "...it is smooth on one side but rough on the other..."

MARTHA FALLS

On the southeastern slope of Mount Rainier, in Lewis County, these falls were named by Ben Longmire for his mother, Martha Ann, wife of Elcaine Longmire.

She was born April 23,1850, in Missouri, married to Elcaine Longmire on November 8,1866, at Yelm and died April 6, 1932. (Rice, p. 104). Benjamin Longmire was born March 5,1876, in Yelm and worked at the Longmire resort of Mount Rainier. He named a several geographical locations on the mountain and "....did much in opening up the region in the early days." Encyclopedia II, part 1). (Pierce County).

MARTINSON GAP

This gap in the Cascade Mountains is nearly three miles southeast of Corral Pass on the Yakima-(Pierce County). line. Elmer A. Martinson who died January 30, 1979, had a ski-tow at Cayuse Pass and later worked at Crystal Mountain. He also had a pack-horse operation at Alta Silva. (State Decisions. December 14,1979). (Pierce County).

MARY BELLE FALLS

On the southeast slope of Mount Rainier, these falls are on the upper waters of Nickel Creek which flows into the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River. They are named to honor a daughter of Edward S. Hall, superintendent of the park from January 1,1910, to June 30,1913. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 313). (Pierce County).

MATHER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

Stephen T. Mather was the first director of the National Park service. The highway named to honor him begins at the entrance to Mount Rainier National Park on the east side and crosses Chinook Pass into Yakima County. (Hitchman p. 179).

Mather climbed the mountain in July of 1905 with a large company in a joint expedition of the Sierra Club, the Mazamas and the Appalachian Mountain Club. (Molenaar, p. 43-4.). Recent extensions of the highway designation has it start just east of Enumclaw, Washington. (Pierce County).

MAZAMA RIDGE

Mazama is a Spanish word for "mountain goat" and is the name of the mountain climbing club of Portland, Oregon. The club has had many outings on Mount Rainier beginning in 1905. The ridge, below Paradise Glacier, is east of the Lodge. The Mazamas were organized on the summit of Mount Hood on July 19, 1894, the second climbing club on the Pacific Rim. They were incorporated under the laws of Oregon on March 16, 1899. (Mountaineer 1956 Annual, p. 6). (Pierce County).

MEADOW CREEK

Bailey Willis named this creek for the Mountain Meadows which are near the Mowich River in the northwest corner of the National Park. The creek flows southwest into the Mowich River. Willis, a geologist, surveyed the area in 1883. (Hitchman, p. 183). (Pierce County).

MEANY CREEK

Meany Creek, on the east side of Mount Rainier north of Fryingpan Glacier was named to honor Edmond S. Meany a member of the University of Washington faculty from 1895 until his death on April 22, 1935. (Frykman, p. 159.).

Professor Meany wrote a number of books and articles about the Pacific Northwest, served as President of the Mountaineers climbing club and was a member of the Washington State Legislature in 1891 and 1893. The book on geographic names for Washington is credited to Meany's authorship and is a classic in the field. (Pierce County).

MEANY CREST

Meany Crest is a peak with an elevation of 7,200 feet on Mt. Rainier's east side near the Fryingpan Glacier. "On August 13, 1930, by a vote the members of the summer outing party gave to this rugged dome overlooking Summerland the name Meany Crest." Mountaineer, December 15, 1930.) (Pierce County).

MEEKER LAKES

Two lakes east of Greenwater on the Pierce-King County line are named for Ezra Meeker who crossed the Naches Pass in the 1850s and wrote several popular books about his adventures in life. He was at one time a very successful hop farmer and his mansion in Puyallup is the center of the Ezra Meeker Historical Society. One lake is 6.2 acres and the second is nearly four acres in size. They front on the Greenwater River. (Pierce County).

MESLER

Mesler is a community shown on Eugene Ricksecker's 1906 Map of Mount Rainier National Park near the eastern end of the Succotash Valley on the Nisqually River. Jeannette Hlavin in her book on the Tacoma Eastern area wrote that the Mesler family "....provided a stopping place for tourists." (Hlavin p. 186). Mr. Mesler at one time had a water wheel powered sawmill on his place.

The initials of the first names of Burgon, Elizabeth, Isabel, Clara and Alexander Mesler make up most of the name of Mount Beljica. (Pierce County).

MINERAL MOUNTAIN

Located above Mystic Lake between the Carbon and Winthrop Glaciers, this peak

was one of the many locations on the north side of Mount Rainier named for the hoped for wealth of minerals thought to be there. The Decisions of the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (# 29, June 30, 1932) list the name as being "...descriptive..." (Pierce County).

MINERS LAKES

Elizabeth, Campbell, Upper Henskin and Lower Henskin Lakes in sections 36 and 37 of Township 17 North Range 10 East W M are named Miners Lakes according to the book Lakes of Western Washington (p. 313). This area of the Mount Rainier region was prospected many times by would be miners. (Pierce County).

MINNEHAHA CREEK

This creek rises on The Dalles ridge near the northeast corner of Mount Rainier National Park and flows northwest into the White River. The name comes from Henry W. Longfellow's heroine in his poem, "The Song of Hiawatha." (Hitchman, p. 123). (Pierce County).

MIRROR LAKE

A small pond on the northern end of the Indian Henry Hunting Ground at about the 5,700 foot level has "...a quiet surface (which) furnishes the source of reflection photographs.." (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part 1.). There are three ponds in the group that have been called Mirror. (Pierce County).

MIST PARK

This small "park" is located below Spray Park on the northwest side of Mount

Rainier below Mother Mountain. Cataract Creek and at least five tributaries flow from the region. Its name is related to the "Spray" of Spray Park. (Pierce County).

MOON ROCKS

Moon Rocks are a ridge a quarter of a mile long at the northern end of the Paradise Glacier below Anvil Rock. They are desolate like the surface of the moon. The Washington Geographic Names Board officially adopted the name on December 9, 1977. (Pierce County).

MORAINE CREEK.

Moraine Creek rises below Moraine Park on the east side of the Carbon Glacier and flows northwest parallel to the lower portion of the glacier joining the Carbon River near the snout of the glacier. A tributary to the creek drains the Elysian Fields which are below Sluiskin Mountain. (Decisions # 29, June 30, 1932).

MORAINE PARK

This area of Mount Rainier National Park was named by I.C. Russell in 1890 because it is a succession of glacial moraines on the east side of the Carbon Glacier. (Ruth Hanna, "Camp Fire Reflections," Mountaineer VIII (December, 1915), p.41. (Pierce County).

MOSQUITO FLAT

Mosquito Flat is south of Lakes Ethel and James in the northern part of Mount Rainier National Park. There are several smaller lakes in the region which are breeding grounds for mosquitoes in the warm months of the year. (Pierce County).

An early writer described the Mount Rainier mosquitoes with the following: "We shivered as we went to our tents. Soon afterwards, the water in our pitchers froze though the early sun thawed it long before we were up; and we rose early, for with the morning sun our first cloud arrived.

"Swarms and swarms of mosquitoes come down upon us, millions bred from the melting snows of the mountains. For the morning we were obliged to drape several yards of red mosquito netting about us, and even then we suffered more or less.[A. Woodruff McCully, "Indian Henry's Hunting Ground," Overland Monthly. LVI (August, 1910), p.153.

MOTHER MOUNTAIN

Mother Mountain is in the northwestern part of Mount Rainier National Park on the south side of the Carbon River. The figure of a woman can be seen silhouetted along the northeast summit of the ridge. The highest point is at 5,996 feet. (Meany,Mount Rainier, p. 314). Cataract Creek flows on the south side of the mountain and Ipsut Creek flows on the north side of it. (Pierce County).

MOUNT ARARAT

Mount Ararat is a 5,996 foot peak west of the Indian Henry Hunting Ground in the southwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park where Ben Longmire thought Noah's Ark could have landed. (Pierce County).

MOUNT BAKER-SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

This huge National Forest stretches from the Canadian border south to the area of Mount Rainier National Park and contains large tracts of land on the crest of the Cascade Mountains. It was created by joining the Mount Baker and the Snoqualmie National Forests. (Pierce County).

MOUNT HARRISON

Mount Harrison was the name proposed for Mount Rainier in Farnham's Travels in the Great Western Prairies which was published in 1843. Farnham would have given the name Presidents Range to the Cascade Range of Mountains. Hall J. Kelly of Boston sought between 1834 and 1839 to influence Congress and others to change the names of "...these isolated and remarkable cones..." for the Presidents of the United States from Washington to Jackson.

William Henry Harrison died in office after Kelly's list was created so Farnham added his name to the list. [Lewis A. McArthur, "Oregon Geographic Names," Oregon Historical Quarterly. XXVI (1926), p. 376-378.].

MOUNT RAINIER

Mount Rainier is the highest mountain in the State with an elevation of 14,411.1 feet and is the center of Mount Rainier National Park. It was named for Admiral Peter Rainier of the Royal Navy by Captain George Vancouver in 1792. Attempts to officially change the name to Mount Tahoma or Mount Tacoma have failed. The National Park was created by an act of Congress effective March 2, 1899.

Peter Rainier entered the Royal Navy in 1756 became a Captain in 1778 and an Admiral on November 9, 1805. He served as Commander in Chief of the East India station of the Royal Navy for a term of service ending in 1804. He was elected to Parliament in 1807 and died April 7, 1808, in London. (Walbran, p. 415-16). (Pierce County).

MOUNT RUTH

On the northeast slope of Mount Rainier overlooking the Emmons Glacier this peak was named for Ruth Knapp, daughter of the prospector who built Knapps Cabin, a landmark for tourists in the Glacier Basin. The elevation of the mountain is 8,700 feet. Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 314). A second story reported by Robert Hitchman

has the mountain named for Ruth O'Farrell. (Pierce County).

MOUNT WOW

A mountain with an elevation of 6,030 feet is inside the Longmire or Nisqually entrance to the National Park. "Wow" is a corruption of a Yakima Indian word meaning "goat" and early tourists often saw mountain goats on the slopes of this mountain. (Grater, p. 42). (Pierce County).

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS.

This open space on Meadow Creek below Elizabeth Ridge was named by Bailey Willis in 1883. The creek flows into the Mowich River west of the park boundary. The name was confirmed by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names Decisions # 29, issued June 30, 1932.

MOWICH

Mowich is the name of several geographical features in the northwest section of Mount Rainier National Park. The word comes from the Chinook jargon and means "deer" or "animal" (Shaw, p. 17). The North Mowich Glacier on the mountain was once called the Willis glacier. (Pierce County).

Williams (p. 96) wrote that it was "...so named by the Indians from the fact that in the great rocks on the northwest side of the peak, just below the summit they saw the figure of the mowich or deer."

MOWICH LAKE

Mowich Lake at 122.6 acres in size is the largest lake in the northwest portion of the National Park, and is one of the largest in the park. It is drained to the south by

Crater Creek into the North Mowich River. It was once called Crater Lake by geologist Bailey Willis who thought the lake filled the the crater of an ancient mountain that had collapsed. He later repented of this idea. (Pierce County).

MOWICH RIVER

The Mowich River is formed one mile inside the western boundary of Mount Rainier National Park where the North Mowich River and the South Mowich River join. The river flows west until it joins the Puyallup River five and a half miles west of the park boundary. (Pierce County).

MUDDY FORK

This fork of the Cowlitz River rises from the Cowlitz Glacier and "...the stream carries a heavy load of glacial rock sediment " as it flows south and east into Lewis County.(Hitchman p. 202). (Pierce County).

MUIR SNOWFIELD.

The arm of the Nisqually Glacier upward from McClure Rock to the vicinity of Camp Muir was named Muir Snowfield for John Muir, the naturalist and writer. Muir climbed the mountain in 1888 and selected a site for his overnight camp that had previously been known as Cloud Camp by mountain climbers and is now called Camp Muir. (Pierce County).

MULE CREEK

This creek drains Mule Lake and flows north from the southwest side of

Huckleberry Ridge. Hank Creek, Jim Creek, and Joe Creek join it before it flows into the West Fork of the White River. (Pierce County).

MULE LAKE

Mule Lake is a small lake located in Section 28 of T 17 N R 9 E W M. Mule Creek joins it to the West Fork of the White River. Other features in the area describe the quest for minerals by miners who used mules for transportation long before roads were built about the mountain. (Pierce County).

MUTTON MOUNTAIN

This peak is in section 24 of Township 18 North Range 10 East W M west of the Greenwater River in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The land in the region was open to sheep raising. (Pierce County).

MYRTLE FALLS.

On the south slope of Mount Rainier on Edith Creek, a tributary to the Paradise River, these falls were named for a member of the 1907 Mountaineers group led by mountain guide Jules Stampfer. The 1907 group was not the official annual outing of the Mountaineers for they did not climb the mountain as a group until July 1909. Mountaineer II (Nov, 1909), p. 59-60. (Pierce County).

MYSTIC LAKE

Mystic Lake is about four miles north of the summit of Mount Rainier. It drains into the west fork of the White River from in between the Carbon and Winthrop Glaciers. It was named by J.B. Flett and H.H. Garretson who saw a mysterious temporary whirlpool near the outlet on an early climb. (Decisions #29, June 30, 1932 p. 8).

According to William Sheffield, a reporter for the Seattle Post Intelligencer in 1894

the area around the lake was known as Elysian Fields before that name was transferred to the present location. (Pierce County).

NACHES

This pass through the Cascade Mountains has an elevation of 4,988 feet. In 1841 a party from the Wilkes expedition used the pass following what Nels Bjarke of Fern Hill called the ancient Klickitat Trail. The Longmire-Byles wagon train of 1853 used the pass to cross into Western Washington. Agitation to secure it as a route for a state highway has failed and only a jeep trail crosses the pass. Other proposals include the construction of a vehicle tunnel under the pass.

The Indian word for Nahchess means "...plenty of water..." or "turbulent water..." The name has been spelled a wide variety of ways. (Meany, p. 182). (Pierce County).

NACHES PEAK

Naches Peak is immediately south of Chinook Pass near the Pierce-Yakima County line. It has an elevation of 6,457 feet and is located above Cayuse Pass. (Pierce County).

NAHUNTA FALLS

These falls in Mount Rainier National Park were named by park visitor Josephus Daniels, a former Secretary of the Navy. The word is an eastern Indian word meaning "tall trees," or "tall timber." (Grater, p. 33). Plumb describe them as cascading one hundred fifty to one hundred seventy-five feet along an unnamed tributary to the Nisqually River. (Plumb, p. 67). Hitchman (p.204) recorded that Secretary Daniels named the falls for a river in North Carolina which was named by the Indians. (Pierce County).

NARADA FALLS

These falls which drop 168 feet in the Paradise River are on the south slope of Mount Rainier below Paradise Park. Narada was a being worshipped by the Brahmans of India for services to the first race of man. A group of Theosophists whose modern interpretation of the word is "uncontaminated" suggested the name of their Tacoma unit or chapter for the falls. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 315). There was a movement in 1909 soon after the death of Congressman Francis W. Cushman to change the name to Cushman Falls. (Sproule, p. 17). (Pierce County).

NATURAL BRIDGE.

This geographic feature is in the northwestern quadrant of Mount Rainier National Park near Mosquito Flat. It has an elevation of 5400 feet and Meany reports that "...many photographers have scrambled to the scene of this natural curiosity." (Meany, p. 315).

NEEDLE CREEK

Needle Creek flows east into the Kotsuck Creek in the east central portion of the National Park. The creek drains the area of the Cowlitz Chimneys, hence the name. (Pierce County).

NEEDLE CREEK

This Needle Creek flows from the region of Needle Rock on the northwest side of Mount Rainier into the South Mowich River. See: Needle Rock. (Pierce County).

NEEDLE ROCK

John B. Flett of the Tacoma School District was an explorer of Mount Rainier. He called this rock which has an elevation of 7,587 feet above sea level after Cleopatra's needle, an obelisk which he fancied it resembled.

In the 1880s two such obelisks each called Cleopatra's needle were taken from Egypt; one to London and the other to New York where it was placed in Central Park. (Gilluly, p. 56-57.). The nearby creek was given the same name.(Meany, Mount Rainier, p.316). (Pierce County).

NICKEL CREEK

This creek rises from the foot of the Ohanapecosh Glacier on the southwest side of Mount Rainier and eventually flows into the Cowlitz River. Hitchman (p. 208), reports that miners looking for nickel ore prospected the area. Marie Falls and Mary Belle Falls are features of the creek. (Pierce County).

NISQUALLY.

Many geographical features including a river, a glacier, and a valley are named Nisqually. The journal of John Work, a longtime Hudson's Bay Company employee, first mentions it as a geographical point.(Meany p. 190). One source reports the name to be an "...Indian adaptation of the French-Canadian servants of the Hudson's Bay Company who called the Indians Nez Carre."

Henry Sicade wrote that "squally" was the name of his tribe of Indians and that the word meant "...the tops and flowers of various roots and herbs which come up or grow annually...these tops grew thick every spring and the sight was quite beautiful to behold, especially when the wind blew and caused a wavy motion." (Sperlin, p.

490).

T.T. Waterman wrote that the name came from "Tusqwele" which meant "late," referring to a later running of salmon up the Nisqually River than other nearby streams. (Lane, p. 19.). (Pierce County).

A number of the early descriptions of the region around Mount Rainier call the river Nesqually.

NISQUALLY CIRQUE

The Nisqually Cirque is a geographic feature between the Cowlitz and Nisqually Cleavers on the upper reaches of Mount Rainier. The name was adopted by the Washington Board of Geographic Names on December 9, 1977. (Pierce County).

NISQUALLY GLACIER

The Nisqually Glacier is on the south side of Mount Rainier and gives rise to the Nisqually River. It is the most visited glacier on the mountain with its lower end lying close to the Longmire to Paradise Road. It is one of the several glaciers that extend from the top of the mountain and was the route used by August V. Kautz and his party on their attempted summit climb in July of 1857.

According to the editors of Northwest Discovery magazine the first use of the name Nisqually Glacier was in late 1870 when it was so named in a letter written by Samuel F. Emmons to Clarence King. ("The Stevens and Van Trump Ascent of Mount Rainier, August, 1870," Northwest Discovery. VI (December 1985), p. 293.).(Pierce County).

NISQUALLY ICE CLIFF AND NISQUALLY ICE FALL

The Nisqually Ice Cliff is at the 11,975 foot level at the top of the Nisqually Glacier on Mount Rainier. The Nisqually Ice Fall is nearby. These names were approved by

the Washington Board of Geographic Names on December 9, 1977, after Dee Molenaar and others suggested that names used for many years by mountain climbers for features on the mountain be recognized by the Board. (Pierce County).

NISQUALLY RIVER.

The Nisqually River rises as the foot of the Nisqually Glacier and flows southwesterly finally emptying into Puget Sound at Nisqually Reach between Steilacoom and Olympia. It was mentioned in the journal of John Work as early as 1824 and in 1833 the Hudson's Bay Company founded a trading post near its mouth. It is dammed in several places to provide water power for Centralia and the City of Tacoma. In general it is the boundary line between Pierce and Thurston County.

NOBLE NOB

This peak (Section 24 T 18 N R 10 E W M) is northwest of Mutton Mountain six miles southwest of Naches Pass. It was named for "...the noble firs which were supposed to be there, but are not." (Hitchman, p. 209). (Pierce County).

NORSE PEAK

Norse Peak is a 6,862 foot peak in the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest in southeastern (Pierce County).. It had first been called Swede Butte but the "...first name was considered undignified by Forest Service officials..." (Hitchman, p. 210). (Pierce County).

NORTH MOWICH GLACIER

This large glacier on the northwest side of Mount Rainier is separated from the Flett

and Russell Glaciers by Ptarmigan Ridge on the northeast and is connected to the Edmonds Glacier on the south. It gives rise to the North Mowich River and was once called the Willis Glacier because it is below Willis Wall. Mowich is a Chinook jargon term for "deer" or "animal." (Shaw p. 17). (Pierce County).

NORTH MOWICH RIVER

This river which is completely within Mount Rainier National Park rises on the North Mowich Glacier and flows west joining the South Mowich River to form the Mowich River. Its major tributary, Crater Creek, drains Mowich Lake. The Indian word Mowich means deer. (Pierce County).

NORTH PARK

North Park is the most northwesterly of all the alpine open spaces in the National Park. It is below Alki Crest and contains creeks that flow north into the Carbon River including Falls Creek. (Pierce County).

NORTH PEAK

Liberty Cap on the northern rim of the top of Mount Rainier was once called North Peak for its location. It has an elevation of 14,112 feet. It was first climbed on July 31, 1892, by Frank Taggart, Frank Lowe, Warren Riley and George Jones. (Molenaar, p. 51). (Pierce County).

NORTH PUYALLUP RIVER

This river rises from the Puyallup Glacier and flows westward until it joins the

South Puyallup River west of Mount Rainier National Park. See: Puyallup. (Pierce County).

NORTHERN CRAGS

This group of rocks with an upper elevation of 5,706 feet is at the northern end of Moraine Park in the northwest side of the mountain. They are north of Old Desolate and west of Vernal Park. (Pierce County).

OBSERVATION ROCK

This rock is at the 8,364 foot level between the Flett and Russell Glaciers on Mount Rainier. It was named by Professor L. F. Henderson for the extensive view of Western Washington that can be had from its top. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 316). Professor L.F.Henderson, a botanist who visited the mountain, called the place Observation Point when he named it in 1885. (Pierce County).

O'FARRELL CREEK

This small creek flows northeast into Green Lake in the northwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park. It was named for Park Ranger Thomas O'Farrell of Orting. He was popular with the Mountaineer and Mazama climbing clubs and often accompanied club members on their outings in the park. (Hall, p. 195). Other geographical features in the area are named for members of his family. (Pierce County).

OHANAPECOSH

Several geographical features on the eastern side of Mount Rainier, have been

named Ohanapecosh. They include a river, a hot spring, and a camp ground. The name is Indian in origin and means "...clear stream... deep blue...or deep blue holes..." (Grater 54-55). (Pierce County).

The Centralia Chronicle for June 6,1953, reports that one of the pools was used by an Indian who was "...all decked out in his finery..." and said "O-hana-pe-cosh" "...looking down on something wonderful." The same newspaper article records that it may also be a corruption of the English words "Oh my gosh."

OHANAPECOSH FALLS.

"This double punch bowl waterfall drops 50 to 75 feet along the grayish waters of the Ohanapecosh River" two and a half miles north of Olalla Creek Falls on the eastern side of Mount Rainier near the Stevens Canyon entrance to the park. (Plumb, p. 72).

OHANAPECOSH GLACIER

This glacier on the lower part of the east side of Mount Rainier is south of Fryingpan Glacier. On its western end is Whitman Crest separating it from Whitman Glacier. The 1893 Fred G. Plummer map of the mountain calls the glacier Serviss for Professor Garrett P. Serviss, one of the leading science fiction writers and lecturers of the period. (Pierce County.).

OHANAPECOSH PARK

Ohanapecosh Park lies east of the Ohanapecosh Glacier in an open area whose highest elevation is 6,081 feet. There are a number of waterfalls in the region. The area is drained to the southeast by the Ohanapecosh River east of the Cowlitz Divide. (Pierce County.).

OHANAPECOSH RIVER

The Ohanapecosh River rises on the east side of Mount Rainier and flows southwest and then south in to Lewis County. It joins the Cowlitz River approximately nine miles south of the (Pierce County).-Lewis County line. (Pierce County).

OLD BALDY

This peak rises to 5,790 feet and is the highest point in the Carbon Ridge north of the Carbon River in Section 27 of Township 18 North, Range 7 East, Willamette Meridian. The top of the mountain is treeless or "bald" and served as a landmark for many prospectors and lumbermen who exploited the resources of the Carbon River canyon. The Kroll 1915 Atlas of the County gives an alternate name of South Peak to Old Baldy. (Pierce County).

OLD DESOLATE

Old Desolate is a mountain ridge east of Moraine Park. The top of the ridge drops considerably on its southeast side which is drained by the West Fork of the White River. It stands desolate and alone at the western edge of Vernal Park. Frank Riley, writing in Mazama in December, 1914, calls the peak "...towered, barren, rugged, fascinating in his sheer unloveless." (Riley, p. 28).

The U.S. Board of Geographic Names noted that there were three peaks on the mountain with the north and south extremes being a mile apart. Altitudes are 7,130 feet, 7,003 feet and 7,004 feet. (Decisions # 29. June 30, 1932, p. 9.(Pierce County).

OLIVER LAKE

This lake is northwest of Marjorie Lake on the east side of Independence Ridge in Mount Rainier National Park. It was named for a surveyor, Oliver G. Taylor, who later was an official of the National Park Service. (Decisions #5401).

Mr. Taylor was a member of a party of surveyors who did on site triangulation work in the summer of 1913 that resulted in the declaration that the altitude of the mountain was 14,408 feet. Marjorie Lake was named for Mrs. Taylor. (Tacoma News Tribune, April 7, 1951). (Pierce County).

OLLALA CREEK

Ollala Creek is located in the southeast corner of Mount Rainier National Park. It was named for a Chinook jargon word for "berries" which Shaw (p.18) wrote originally meant salmon berries only. The town of Ollala is opposite Vashon Island in Kitsap County. Spellings vary with Ollala Creek sometimes being spelled "Olallie." (Pierce County).

OLLALA CREEK FALLS.

Gregory A. Plumb in his book on northwestern waterfalls has assigned this name to a thirty to fifty foot long cascade in Ollala Creek near the Stevens Canyon entrance to Mount Rainier National Park. He uses the Olallie spelling of the name. (Plumb, p. 71).

OWYHIGH LAKES.

These lakes are near the east central boundary of the National Park on the west side of Governor's Ridge. Owyhigh or Owhi was a chief of the Yakima Indians who had a summer camp in the area. Owhi is known to history for his dealings with the Longmire Byles Wagon Train of 1853 and his participation in the Indian War of 1855-56. (Meany, p. 316). The lakes, five in number are all less than four acres in

size and are three and a half miles west of Chinook Pass. The U.S. Board of Geographic names call him a "...Great Yakima war chief."

PACKTRAIN RIDGE

The ridge between Burroughs Mountain and Skyscraper Mountain is crossed by the Wonderland Trail in Mount Rainier National Park. District Ranger Oscar Sedergren named the ridge in 1932 for a series of switchbacks that would make a pack-train visible for a considerable period of time. (Encyclopedia. Volume II, part 1). (Pierce County).

PALACE CAMP

In the 1880s when Bailey Willis, a young geologist employed by the Northern Pacific Railway, was surveying the west side of Mount Rainier he built a camp in the woods which for the time was considered quite elaborate. It was later called Barktown and Grindstone Camp. (Hall, p. 114). (Pierce County).

PANHANDLE GAP

This mountain pass at the 6,900 foot level between portions of Sarvant and Fryingpan Glaciers was named because "...the name describes the gap's contour..." (Hitchman, p. 223). (Pierce County).

PANORAMA POINT

This point between the Paradise and Nisqually Glaciers "...affords an excellent panoramic view of the Nisqually watershed and Paradise Valley." (Hitchman, p. 223). It is a popular destination point for hikers in the Paradise region of the National Park. (Pierce County).

PANTHER CREEK

This creek in the south east area of the National Park flows into the Ohanapecosh River north of the Pierce-Lewis County line. The watershed of the creek includes a dozen smaller creeks and Shriner and Sheep Lakes. The name panther or cougar is "...extremely common for creeks throughout most of the state." (Pierce County).

PARADISE

The Tacoma Daily News of April 10, 1908, contained a report of a conversation between a reporter, Benjamin Harvey, and Mrs. James Longmire who crossed the Naches Pass in 1853 and settled in Yelm in Thurston County. Mrs. Longmire told the reporter how on a trip to Mount Rainier they "...ascended the mountain until they arrived at a beautiful valley, some 6,000 feet high. This valley was situated between two ranges of fantastic mountains. It was carpeted by lawns of green grass and covered with beautiful Alpine flowers of varied hues.... paradise." (Pierce County).

The National Park Service and others developed extensive facilities at Paradise including an inn, a visitor's center, and paved trails. Hikers using the Gibraltar Route to the summit begin their ascent of the upper reaches of the mountain at Paradise.

PARADISE FALLS.

P.B. Van Trump in a description of the successful climb of Mount Rainier in 1870 written in 1900 referred to Sluiskin Falls as Paradise Falls. Later, in 1909, Van Trump wrote: "We established camp at the head of the beautiful waterfall now known as Sluiskin Falls." Arthur F. Knight referred to Sluiskin Falls as Paradise Falls in his account of a trip to the Paradise Valley in 1893. This was the trip where

Knight named Narada Falls and Tahoma Cascades. (Aubrey Haines, Mountain Fever. p. 163.).

PARADISE GLACIER

This glacier originates on the south central slope of Mount Rainier between the Cowlitz and Nisqually Glaciers. It is subject to heavy melting in warm weather and once produced the well-known ice caves that were popular with visitors. When I.C. Russell and Bailey Willis explored the area in the summer of 1896 they called it a "...small interglacier..." (Meany,p. 181). (Pierce County).

PARADISE RIVER.

This river flows from the foot of the Paradise Glacier and eventually joins the Nisqually River. Sluiskin Falls, Narada Falls and the Washington Cascades are features of the river. (Pierce County).

PARKWAY

This small community on the Chinook Pass highway was named because it was "...on the way to Mount Rainier..." A post office was established on December 7, 1931, and discontinued on June 30, 1946. (Ramsey p. 103). The place consisted of a small lodge and store with some tourist cabins and was generally open only during the Summer months. (Pierce County).

PEAK SUCCESS

This name was given to the southern summit of Mount Rainier by P. B. Van Trump and Hazard Stevens during their pioneering ascent of the mountain. The name was later changed to Point Success.

(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 120). (Pierce County).

PEARL FALLS

Located in the southwestern part of the National Park on Pearl Creek these falls are among the highest in the park. They and the creek were named by photographer A.H. Barnes in 1912 because "...droplets from the cascade resemble pearls under the proper light conditions..." (Hitchman p. 226). The creek flows south into Kautz Creek. (Pierce County).

PIGEON SPRINGS

Pigeon Springs are warm springs in the Longmire region of the National Park. They were named by James Longmire "...for the great numbers of band-tailed pigeons which lived here in the early days." (Grater, p. 128). (Pierce County).

PIERCE COUNTY.

Organized by the Oregon Territorial Legislature on December 22, 1852, Pierce County was named for Franklin Pierce, who was then president-elect of the United States. On January 6, 1853, the Oregon Territorial Legislature named Steilacoom the first county seat and appointed county officers. On November 2, 1880, the voters of the county changed the county seat to New Tacoma, now the City of Tacoma. (Pierce County Auditor, 1909 Annual Report p. 12). The county contains 1,789 square miles and is the 19th in size in the state. There are also Pierce Counties in Georgia, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. (Pierce County).

PINNACLE PEAK.

Pinnacle Peak is what Meany calls "...one of the most dominant peaks of the Tatoosh Range in the south central portion of the Park..." (Meany, p. 317). Its height is 6562 feet and Pinnacle Glacier, a permanent ice field is on its northern slope. It is named for its shape.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

In writing of the 1894 Seattle Post Intelligencer Expedition to Mount Rainier National Park William Sheffield of the P.I.staff recorded: "Pleasant Valley was so named on the occasion of a visit in the summer time. At that season of the year, it is a beautiful glade, covered with strange wild flowers, which push their heads through the snow and have white and blue blossoms the size of one's hand. In the winter time it is anything but a pleasant valley for the snow is of great depth and the wind whistles and howls through its entire length." It is now known as Moraine Park.

PLUMMER PEAK

This peak with an elevation of 6,300 feet is near the south central boundary of Mount Rainier National Park. It was named for Fred G. Plummer, a geographer and cartographer employed by the United States Forest Service. He was born October 4, 1864, in New York City and came to Tacoma in 1884. He married Emily R. Sherman of Tacoma in 1889 and taught school. He served as engineer for a number of civic and governmental enterprises and was geographer for the Forest Service when he died August 15, 1913. (Tacoma Daily News 1891 Annual.) (Pierce County).

PLUMMERS CAMP

In her description of her pioneering climb of Mount Rainer Fay Fuller of Tacoma told of several "camps" on the way to the summit of the Mountain. The camp at the

9,000 foot level on the Gibraltar route was called Plummers Camp. (Pierce County).

POCH CREEK

Poch Creek rises on the slopes of Pock Peak west of the Northwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park. It flows north into the Carbon River. Evans Creek is a mile and a half downstream and Tolmie Creek is a mile upstream. (Pierce County).

POCH PEAK

Poch Peak, with an elevation of 5,728 feet, is two miles west of the Carbon River entrance to the National Park. The Poch family came from Poland in the 1890s. Stanley Poch owned land on the banks of the river. Mary Poch moved from Fairfax to Buckley in 1944 and died there in 1945. (Tacoma News Tribune, December 25, 1954). (Pierce County).

PROSPECTOR CREEK.

This creek is a tributary of Huckleberry Creek and is located in the northeast portion of the National Park. Much of the mining activity around Mount Rainier was focused in the White River drainage system. Sourdough Ridge is a feature of the Sunrise Development on the east side of the park.

PTARMIGAN RIDGE

On the northwest slope of Mount Rainier this ridge lies north of the North Mowich Glacier. It was given the name ptarmigan because of the large number of ptarmigans found there each summer. Professor John Flett and H.H. Garretson supplied the name. Beckey(p. 113) called Ptarmigan Ridge "...one of Rainier's most prominent and steepest spurs..." (Pierce County).

PUYALLUP

Puyallup is the name of an Indian tribe that dwelt on the Puyallup River and Commencement Bay. The word is said to mean "...shadow from the dense shade of the forest..." The original community was platted by Ezra Meeker in 1877. Meeker wrote later that he considered it "...no honor to the man who named the town...I have been ashamed of the act ever since..."(Meeker, p. 180).

There were, however, too many places named Franklin, the first proposed name so "...we agreed that never would there be but one Puyallup." (Meeker, p. 182). See Also: Franklin. (Pierce County).

Henry Sicade wrote "...My adopted tribe, the Puyallups, got their name from the plains people because they were quite generous and gave more than was needed; 'pough' means 'to pile up, to add more' and 'allup' means 'people'." (Mazama, V December, 1918), p. 251).

PUYALLUP CLEAVER

The Puyallup Cleaver is a series of broken rocks beginning at St. Andrews Rock cresting at 11,582 feet and running south and west to Tokaloo Rock dividing the Tahoma and Puyallup Glaciers on the west side of Mount Rainier. (Pierce County).

PUYALLUP POINT

This map location is on the south east corner of Section 29 T 15 N R 7 E W M one mile west of the boundary of Mount Rainier National Park above the south fork of the Puyallup River. The Metsker map of (Pierce County). calls it Puyallup Peak. (Pierce County).

PUYALLUP RIVER

One of the two major rivers in (Pierce County). it was once the northern boundary

of the county along its lower reaches. Its main tributaries are the Carbon, the White, the Stuck, and the Mowich and it empties into Puget Sound at Commencement Bay. Its lower course has been channeled and dyked and the mouth of the river moved north from its natural location in the Port of Tacoma project. (Pierce County).

PYRAMID GLACIER

This glacier on Mount Rainier is triangular in shape and is located between the Kautz and Wilson Glaciers. F. E. Matthes wrote, "...it bears no name, but certainly deserves one. Merely in order to give it a handle for ready reference....the writer will speak of it here as Pyramid Glacier."(Matthes, p. 47). (Pierce County).

PYRAMID PARK

On the southern slope of Mount Rainier near Pyramid Peak this open area is drained by Pyramid and Pearl Creeks. It is south of the South Tahoma and Kautz Glaciers. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 318). (Pierce County).

PYRAMID PEAK

This peak on Mount Rainier rises to a point of 6,937 feet overlooking the Indian Henry Hunting Ground. It is south of the South Tahoma Glacier and west of the Pyramid Glacier and is drained by Pyramid Creek and Fishers Horn Pipe Creek. (Pierce County).

An early writer described the peak as follows;" We had a better chance to observe Pyramid Peak in the morning light. It is in the form of a gigantic pyramid, perfect in outline. From a distance it appears to be black basalt, and on its sides no snow clings."

[A. Woodruff McCully, "Indian Henry's Hunting Ground," The Overland Monthly. LVI (August, 1910), p. 155.]

RAINIER NATIONAL FOREST

For a number of years just after the turn of the century the United States Forest Service called the National Forest surrounding Mount Rainier the Rainier National Forest. It was organized by Presidential Executive Order in July of 1908 and consisted at the time of approximately 1,676,160 acres from the first Rainier National Forest and portions of the discontinued Washington (West) Forest. [The Tacoma Daily Ledger. July 6, 1908].

In 1916 it consisted of 1,316,067 acres in King, Kittitas, Lewis, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, and Yakima Counties. (Landes, p. 48). After many changes in boundaries it is now known as the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. (Pierce County).

RAMPART RIDGE

Rampart Ridge is located northeast of Longmire above Kautz Creek in the National Park. The walls of the ridge with an upper elevation of 4,080 feet serves as a rampart above the camping area at Longmire. A large group of rocks on the southern end of the ridge are called The Ramparts. (Pierce County).

RANGER CREEK

This small tributary of the Carbon River rises below Arthur Peak, flows through and then drains Green Lake. Entering the Carbon River at the site of a former ranger station it was named for its location. Ranger Falls are a feature of the lower course of the creek. (Pierce County).

RANGER CREEK

Located near the Chinook Pass highway this small creek flows southwest from the region of Mutton Mountain mostly in Section 22 of T 18 N R 10 E joining the White

River at the Ranger Creek Campground. (Pierce County).

REDSTONE PEAK

Located between the West Fork of the White River and Van Horne Creek this 5,700 foot peak in the Northwest quarter of the National Park was named "...by an early exploring party, for the definitely red coloration of the mountain slopes." (Hitchman, p. 249). (Pierce County).

REESE CAMP

John Reese homesteaded eighty acres near Ashford in 1893. He operated a tent camp on Mount Rainier after purchasing it from John Skinner and moving it to a location southwest of Alta Vista. The camp was operated by Mr. Reese until 1916 when it was sold to the Rainier National Park Company who abandoned it in 1930.

Mr. Reese started the first guide concession at Paradise often leading ascents himself but employing numbers of guides including the well known Joseph Stampfler (Molenaar, p. 286). (Thompson, p. 83). (Pierce County).

REESE CREEK

The 1985 Thomas Brothers Map of (Pierce County). shows Reese Creek flowing south from Ashford into the Nisqually River. John L. Reese and his son Robert had a general store in Ashford in 1911. The 1965 Metsker Atlas does not show this creek but shows a creek flowing north from Lewis County into the Nisqually near the site of National as Reese Creek. (Pierce County).

REFLECTION LAKES

Two large and several small lakes south of Mazama Ridge north of the Tatoosh mountains in the portion of the National Park located in Lewis County are named for "....striking reflections of Mount Rainier..." (Hitchman, p. 249). (Pierce County).

REGISTER ROCK

A large rock at the rim of the crater of the mountain at the 14,161 foot level is the place where a register is kept for summit climbers on the Gibraltar route to the summit to sign their names. The name was confirmed by the State Board on Geographic Names on December 9, 1977. (Pierce County).

RICKSECKER POINT

On the south slope Mount Rainier in Lewis County this point was named for Eugene Ricksecker the engineer who had charge of building the government road in the Park. A civilian engineer in the employ of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Ricksecker routed the road within the park to take advantage of the many scenic views.

Ricksecker also gave place names to places outside the western boundary of the Park in the Succotash valley such as Allen, Uhly, McCullough and Mesler. Hans Bergman wrote that the road in the Park built by Ricksecker was "... a monument to the genius of Eugene Ricksecker... whose aim was to lead the traveler into God's grand places." (Bergman, p. 36-37. (Pierce County).

ROUND PASS

Located on the West Side Highway in Mount Rainier National Park this pass between the Puyallup River and Fish Creek was named "...due to a bowl-like depression at the summit of the pass, the map shows the 4,000 foot contour as a

circle..." (Encyclopedia, Volume II, part 1.). (Pierce County).

RUSHING WATER CREEK

This small creek flows westward from the Golden Lakes area joining the Mowich River within a mile of its confluence with the Puyallup River on the west side of Mount Rainier. It is crossed by the Bailey Willis or Grindstone Trail.

The creek drops a thousand feet in a relatively short distance, hence the "rush." (Pierce County).

RUSSELL CLIFF

Russell Cliff is at the 13,000 foot level on Mount Rainier just north of the summit of the mountain. It was named by the Mountaineers in 1909 to honor Professor I.C. Russell. (Decisions # 29, June 30, 1932). Israel Cook Russell was a professor of geology at the University of Michigan in 1892 and conducted numerous surveys in the American west, in New Zealand, and the West Indies. He died in 1906. The cliff is at some distance from the Russell Glacier although both features are on the northern side of the mountain.(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 159). (Pierce County).

The one of the ice age lakes covering the southern portion of present Puget Sound was called Lake Russell.

RUSSELL GLACIER

Russell Glacier is located on the northwest side of the mountain west and north of Russell Cliff separated from that feature by Willis Wall, Liberty Ridge and the upper regions of the Carbon Glacier. It is connected to the Carbon Glacier above Seattle Park. (Pierce County).

RUST RIDGE

This ridge between Falls Creek and Ranger Creek in the northwestern corner of

Mount Rainier National Park was named for the Tacoma industrialist, William R. Rust an officer of the Rainier National Park Company. (Bonney, III, 12). Its high points are Arthur Peak and Howard Peak which are the names of the two sons of Mr. Rust who died both young. (Pierce County).

SAINT ANDREWS PARK

Saint Andrews Park was named by a group from St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Seattle who were the first to camp in the region in the 1890s. Located on the southwest slope of Mount Rainier between the north and south forks of the Puyallup River the name has been extended to include a creek which flows from the park. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 319).

Andrew was the brother of Simon Peter and had been known as the patron saint of both Russia and Scotland. (Coulson, p. 29). (Pierce County).

SAINT ANDREWS ROCK

This large rock is at the 11,562 foot level on the west side of the summit of Mount Rainier on the north side of Tahoma Glacier. See: St. Andrews Park. (Pierce County).

SAINT ELMO PASS

St. Elmo Pass is a high mountain pass on the ridge between the Winthrop and Inter Glaciers on Mount Rainier. It was named by Major E.S.Ingraham in the summer 1887 during a thunder storm when what the climbers thought were stars were "....St. Elmo's lights on the ends of their pikes, which were sticking upright in the snow. Holding up their fingers, the light appeared on their finger nails and it was noticed clinging to the tin dippers which they carried along." (Meany, Mount Rainier, p.

319).

St. Elmo is honored as the patron saint of sailors. Just before or after a storm electrical charges on a ship's masthead give off a bluish light which was called St. Elmo's fire because the ship was then under his special protection. (Coulson, p. 158). (Pierce County).

SARVANT GLACIERS

The most easterly of the glaciers on the east slope east of the Meany Crest were named for Henry M. Sarvant, a surveyor and engineer, who made the first detailed map of the mountain. (Decisions #7604). In 1895 Sarvent made what was called "....a comprehensive survey of the east side...." of the Mountain. [Filley, p. 361.]. At the time Sarvent was a Tacoma resident who was employed by Frederick G. Plummer, a civil Engineer who at one time was Pierce County auditor. (Pierce County).

SATULICK MOUNTAIN

Satulick Mountain with an elevation of 5,574 feet rises above Kautz Glacier on the southwest side of Mount Rainier. It was named for the Cowlitz Indian So-to-lick who was also known as Indian Henry who hunted on the mountain in the 1870s. An alternate name for the place is Sotolick Point. (Pierce County).

SAWALEE HOUSE

A map location south of the townsite of Fairfax on Voight Creek in section 10 of Township 17 North, Range 6 East W M. Its name is related to the Chinook jargon word "sahale" which means high or above which describes its location in relationship to the Carbon River valley. (Howell, p. 31). (Pierce County).

SCARFACE

This peak with an elevation of 6,100 feet is the high point north of Grand Park in the north central region of the National Park between Huckleberry Creek and Lodi Creek. Unstable rock that has fallen in a great landslide from the peak have scared its face on its northeast side. (Crandell, p. 35). (Pierce County).

SEATTLE PARK

This open area in the northwestern part of Mount Rainier National Park is between the Russell and Carbon Glaciers. It was named for the City of Seattle. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 320). It is called "... a picture-like park land of heather meadows interspersed with groves of alpine trees..." (Spring, p. 52). (Pierce County).

SEATTLE ROCK

A former name for Echo Rock which is located on the Northwest slope of the Mountain near the Russell glacier. It received its name from Major E.S. Ingraham who said that the rock could be seen from Seattle. (Meany, p. 307). (Pierce County).

SERVISS GLACIER

Serviss Glacier is a name given to the Ohanapecosh Glacier on the 1893 map of Mount Rainier drawn by Fred G. Plummer. Garrett P. Serviss was a writer of science fiction who must have impressed Plummer. Serviss was born in upstate New York on March 24, 1851 and was educated as an attorney and scientist but became a newspaperman.

Through the influence of Andrew Carnegie Professor Serviss was involved in the

Urania Society Lectures which were popular with audiences interested in cosmology, the planets, science fiction, etc. Serviss wrote fifteen popular science fiction works dealing with astronomy including the once famous Columbus of Space.

Professor Serviss had visited the mountain in July of 1892. While on the lecture circuit with the Urania Society he always referred to Mount Tahoma. (Haines, p. 167).

Plummer named the Fryingpan Glacier for the Urania Society on the same map. (Pierce County).

SEYMOUR PEAK

This peak, with an elevation of 6,351 feet, is east of the Stevens Canyon highway south of Chinook Pass. It was named for William W. Seymour of Tacoma. (Decisions, 29 June 1932). Seymour served as president of the Tacoma Park Board from 1909 to 1911 and as Mayor of the City from 1911 to 1914. He donated funds used to build the conservatory at Wright Park which was named for him. (Tacoma Whos Who, 1929 p. 241).

The Y.M.C.A. Camp at Glencove in rural (Pierce County) was named for Mayor Seymour. A small part of his art collection is on display at the Tacoma Public Library. (Pierce County).

SHAW CREEK

This creek rises from the Owyhigh Lakes and later joins the White River on the east central side of Mount Rainier. It is named for Carrie Rice Shaw of Tacoma who was involved in things musical in Tacoma for a number of years. (Grater, p. 57). (Pierce County).

SHEEPSKULL GAP

A high gap east of Governor's Ridge in Mount Rainier National Park. Beginning in the 1850s and continuing for some time the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company and others experimented with using Naches Pass as a corridor for driving sheep from the western to the eastern side of the Cascade mountains. Erwin N. Thompson wrote of a story that 2,000 sheep died in the gap area during a snowstorm with the comment that the story was "... born out of fantasy..."(Thompson, p. 97). (Pierce County).

SHIP LAKE.

The Tacoma Academy of Science endorsed the name Ship Lake for a small lake at the foot of Goat Stairs on the eastern side of Carbon Ridge just outside the north west boundary of the National Park in a meeting reported in the Tacoma Daily Ledger of December 12, 1893. The alpine lake has a small rocky island at one end that could look like a sailing vessel. (Ledger. December 12, 1893). The lake is now known as Surprise Lake and is of ten acres in size.

SHRINER LAKE.

This small lake with an elevation of 4920 feet is in the Cascade Range of mountains near the eastern boundary of the national park. It is near Shriner Peak which has an elevation of 5846 feet. At one time the National Park Service had a fire lookout station on the peak.

SILVER CREEK

This creek in the northeast region of Mount Rainier National Park flows nine miles north and west to join the White River. It was "...locally named for the silver mines at the creek's head..." (Hitchman, p. 273). (Pierce County).

SILVER FALLS

Silver Falls are in the Ohanapecosh River a mile and a half north of the Ohanapecosh Hot Springs. "The water is clear silvery under a bright sun." (Hitchman p. 273). (Pierce County).

SILVER FOREST

Silver Forest is an area in the Sunrise Park region of Mount Rainier National Park. The trees there were killed by fire and bleached by the weather.(Spring, p. 66). (Pierce County).

SILVER FOREST

A second Silver Forest is located two miles below Narada Falls. A stand of Alaska Yellow Cedar was killed in a forest fire in the 1880s. The wood bleached and looks "silver." (Schmoe, p. 50). (Pierce County).

SKYSCRAPER MOUNTAIN

Skyscraper Mountain is a peak with an elevation of 7,018 feet north of Berkeley Park below the Winthrop Glacier. It is the tallest peak in the region north of Burroughs Mountain. Meany (Mount Rainier, p. 320) wrote that the name came "...from its supposed resemblance to a modern style of architecture..." (Pierce County).

SLIDE MOUNTAIN

This peak with an elevation of 6,630 feet in the northwest corner of the National Park has a vertical drop of more than a thousand feet on its western flank. The rock is unstable and subject to slides. The creek west of the mountain is called Lost Creek

for an ancient slide that buried part of the creek in rubble from the mountain. (Pierce County).

SLUISKIN CREEK

The 1889 Plummer atlas of the county shows Sluiskin Creek as rising in Sections 23-24-25-26 of Township 18 North Range 6 E W M and flowing north to join Wilkeson Creek. The current Metsker atlas shows the creek, with a different configuration to be the west fork of Gale Creek. Plummer spelled the name Salluskin. (Pierce County).

SLUISKIN FALLS

Located near the source of the Paradise River on Mt. Rainier these falls were named for the Indian guide of the 1870 Stevens-Van Trump ascent of the mountain. Mr. Van Trump supplied the name. (Ingraham, p. 40). Sluiskin, a member of the Klickitat Indian tribe was praised by Van Trump for his help during the trip to the mountain although he did not accompany the climbers to the summit. Plumb (p. 69) calls the falls a three hundred foot slide along the Paradise River.(Pierce County).

SLUISKIN MOUNTAINS

David H. White's 1907 Map of (Pierce County). shows the Crescent Mountains within Mount Rainier National Park as the Sluiskin Mountains while the Metsker Map of the County shows them to be east of Crescent Mountain with an upper elevation of 7,015 feet to 5,772 feet.

In 1892 they were described in the following manner: "To the northward of Mount Tacoma is a range of peaks similar in characteristic called the Saluskin range." (Aubrey Haines, Mountain Fever, p. 147.) (Pierce County).

SNOQUALMIE NATIONAL FOREST

Comprised of more than 1,200,000 acres of the Cascade Mountain Range this former National Forest stretched from north of Gold Bar south to Mount Rainier National Park. The name was chosen by the U.S. Forest Service for the Snoqualmie Indian tribe whose name Hitchman writes to be "...not of much account, but strong..." (Hitchman, p. 279).

It was organized as the Snoqualmie National Forest from a portion of what was formerly known as the Washington (West) Forest. It was created by a Presidential Executive Order in July of 1908. [Ledger. July 6, 1908.]. It is now administered as part of the Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest.

SOTOLICK POINT

This point on Mount Rainier is in the Indian Henry Hunting Ground area. Indian Henry's real name was reported to be "So-to-lick" or Henry Soltie. Meany reports that the name was suggested by P.B. Van Trump. (Meany, p. 320). (Pierce County).

SOURDOUGH MOUNTAIN.

This mountain ridge is north of Sunrise Park in the northeastern part of Mount Rainier National Park. It was named for the mining activities in the area. The Lorraine Claims near the Winthrop Glacier and the works of the Mount Rainier Mining Company at Glacier Basin were examples of the generally unsuccessful ventures.

Other locations such as Prospector Creek in the same area commemorate the work done by those searching for gold, silver and other precious metals. The sour dough was used by prospectors for bread, pan and griddle cakes. (Pierce County).

SOUTH MOWICH GLACIER

This glacier on the west side of Mount Rainier is between the Edmunds and the Puyallup glaciers. The word Mowich is Indian in origin and means "deer" or "animal." (Shaw, p. 17). It is drained by the South Mowich River which is joined by the North Mowich River to form the Mowich River. See: Mowich. (Pierce County).

SOUTH MOWICH RIVER

This river rises from the South Mowich and Edmunds Glaciers and flows northwest to join the North Mowich River a mile east of the western boundary of Mount Rainier National Park to form the Mowich River. (Pierce County).

SOUTH PEAK

South Peak is an alternate name for Old Baldy, a mountain north of the Carbon River canyon but south of the mountains of the Clearwater area. (Pierce County).

SOUTH PUYALLUP RIVER

This river rises from the Tahoma Glacier and flows west to join the North Puyallup River to form the Puyallup River. It is sometimes called the South Fork of the Puyallup River. See: Puyallup River. (Pierce County).

SOUTH TAHOMA GLACIER

The South Tahoma Glacier is south of the Tahoma Glacier on the southwest side of Mount Rainier. The South Tahoma Glacier is separated from the Pyramid Glacier on the southeast by Success Cleaver and is drained by Tahoma Creek. (Pierce County).

SOUTH WILLIS

A coal mining town located in section 22 of T 19 N R 6 E W M east and north of Wilkeson was named South Willis. The mines there were first developed beginning in 1902. They produced 1700 tons of coal in 1904.(Daniels, p. 68). Bailey Willis was a mining engineer who wrote several reports on coal and coal mining in Washington in the 1880s. (Pierce County).

SPRAY FALLS

On the northwest slope of Mount Rainier, these falls are the highest on the north side of the mountain. "...The abundant water breaks into a mass of spray." (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 320). Meany indicates that it was probably named by Bailey Willis. Plumb calls it "...an enormous display..." that "descends 300 to 350 feet and is fifty to eighty feet wide. (Plumb, Waterfall Lovers guide to the Pacific Northwest, p. 62). (Pierce County).

SPRAY PARK

Spray Park is on the northwest slope of Mount Rainier at the headwaters of Spray Creek. The region is "...dotted with small lakes and covered with flowers in season." (Hitchman, p. 286). The Tacoma Academy of Science endorsed the name at a meeting reported in the Tacoma Daily Ledger on December 12, 1893. (Pierce County).

SPUNKWUSH CREEK

Located in the Carbon River region of Mount Rainier National Park this creek rises on the southern part of Chenius Mountain. The name is Klickitat in origin and means "...a large number of small streams..." (Hitchman, p. 286). (Pierce County).

SQUAW LAKE

One of several small lakes in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground area of Mount Rainier National Park north of Satulick Mountain is named Squaw Lake. Devil's Dream Creek flows through the lake into Pyramid Creek. Indian Henry hunted higher on the mountain in the 1870s while his wives camped near the lake where they picked and dried berries. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 321). The lake is three acres in size and is two and two thirds miles northwest of Longmire. (Pierce County).

STAFFORD FALLS

William Stafford was a park ranger who was assigned to the east side of Mount Rainier National Park. He was appointed a ranger on October 1, 1917 and resigned February 1, 1918. He served as a temporary ranger in the summers of 1913, 1914, 1916, and 1917. The falls named for him are on Chinook Creek which flows south from the Chinook Pass region into the Ohanapecosh River.(Hitchman p. 287.) (Pierce County).

STARBO CAMP.

Starbo Camp was in the Glacier Basin region of Mount Rainier National Park below Burroughs Mountain between the Winthrop and Emmons Glaciers. The Mount Rainier Mining Company under the management of Peter Starbo of Enumclaw had forty-two mining claims in Glacier Basin as noted by the Superintendent of the Park in his 1910 report to the Secretary of the Interior.(p. 8).

During the summers of 1897 and 1898 prospectors discovered signs of copper ore deposits on the east flank of Mount Rainier. In 1905 the Mount Rainier Mining Company was organized to take advantage of the mining possibilities. The mining "threat" continued off and on until 1984 when the government finally acquired the last of the Mining Company's property. (Catton, p. 207). (Pierce County).

STEAM CAVES

The ice caves at the top of Mount Rainier have been called Summit Caves, Steam Caves, and Thermal Caves by mountain climbers. They are "...the highest sizable caves in the United States..." (Halliday, p. 51). (Pierce County).

STEAMBOAT PROW

This cliff is at the southwest edge of The Wedge which divides the Winthrop and Emmons Glaciers. The name was given by I. C. Russell "...because the pointed cliff appeared to be buffeting a sea of ice.." (Hitchman p. 288). An additional name for the lower portion of the cliff was The Wedge. (Molenaar, p. 47). (Pierce County).

STEVENS CANYON.

Stevens Canyon is in the southeast region of Mount Rainier National Park. The Stevens Canyon road joins the developments in the Paradise Valley with the eastern border of the park. The views and fields of wild flowers in the spring make the canyon area a popular region of the park.

STEVENS CREEK.

Stevens Creek flows from the northwest to the southeast in the southeast corner of the National Park at the bottom of Stevens Canyon. It eventually joins the Cowlitz River to the east.

STEVENS GLACIER

Hazard Stevens, son of Isaac I. Stevens, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, June 9, 1842. He accompanied his father in the treaty making expeditions of 1854 and 1855 and served on the General's staff and was wounded in the Battle of Chantilly when his father was killed. On August 17, 1870, with P. B. Van Trump he made the first successful ascent of Mount Rainier.

The Stevens Glacier which is below the Paradise Glacier on the south side of Mount Rainier has nearly disappeared. (Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 94). (Pierce County).

STEVENS PEAK.

This peak is at the eastern end of the range of mountains beginning with Eagle Peak on the west and continuing with the Tatoosh Range near the southern portion of the National Park. The peak has an elevation of 6,511 feet and Meany writes that the name "... is probably an additional honor for General Hazard Stevens." (Meany, p. 321).

STEVENS RIDGE.

Stevens Ridge is a promontory running in a northwest of southeast direction north and above Stevens Canyon in the southeast region of the National Park. The well known Box Canyon is east of the ridge.

SUCCESS CLEAVER

Success Cleaver separates the South Tahoma Glacier from the Pyramid and Success Glaciers on the southwest side of Mount Rainier. Point Success at the top of the cleaver has an elevation of 14,150 feet and is the southern summit of the Mountain. P. B. Van Trump and Hazard Stevens knew that their attempt was a "success" when they reached Peak Success which is now called Point Success. (Pierce County).

SUCCESS DIVIDE.

Success Divide is the down slope extension of Success Cleaver ending near Pyramid Park in the southwester quadrant of the National Park. It divides the South Tacoma Glacier with the smaller Pyramid Glaciers. The name is an extension of the Van Trump and Stevens naming of Peak Success which is now called Point Success.

SUCCESS GLACIER

This glacier is on the northwest arm of the Kautz Glacier. It is divided from the South Tahoma Glacier by Success Cleaver and is below Point Success. See: Success Cleaver. (Pierce County).

SUCCOTASH VALLEY

This name was given to the upper part of the Nisqually River valley near the town of Ashford, part of which is now inundated by Alder Lake.

James B. Kernahan settled in the valley in 1886. Succotash Valley took its name from the Indian word "So-ho-tash" which meant the "...place of the wild raspberry..." (Mountaineer 1956 Annual p. 41). Eugene Ricksecker's map of the park dated November 1906 called the valley Sokhotash. (Pierce County).

SUMMERLAND

This region of Mount Rainier National Park was named by Major Edward S.Ingraham in 1886 for the flowered meadows which are especially beautiful during the summer months. It is located on the east or Yakima side of the mountain north of Fryingpan glacier. (Grater, p. 57). (Pierce County).

SUMMIT CAVES

Summit Caves is a name used in the book, Caves of Washington, to describe

"several openings between bedrock and accumulated snow and ice." They are described as "...passageways for several hundred feet from one large dome-shaped chamber to another." They are at the summit of Mount Rainier. (Halliday, p. 50). Other names are Thermal Caves and Steam Caves. (Pierce County).

SUMMIT LAKE

This small alpine lake was created by glacial action. (Grater, p. 45) and can be reached by a trail at the upper end of Forest Service Road 7810 north of the National Park in the Carbon River region. The lake is not at the summit of anything except the trail to the lake. It is 24.9 acres in size and a maximum depth of 155 feet. The book, Lakes of Western Washington, notes that it could have been formed "...in an old crater..." (Pierce County).

SUNBEAM CREEK.

Sunbeam Creek flows in a southwesterly direction from Louise Lake joining Stevens Creek as it flows through Stevens Canyon. Sunbeam Falls are a feature of the Creek. Sunbeam Creek is in a popular hiking area and is generally exposed to direct sunlight as it flows downward to the Stevens Canyon bottom. (Lewis County). The U.S. Board of Geographic Names. Decisions # 29. June 30, 1932 ratified this name choice.

SUNRISE CREEK

This creek flows northeast from Sunrise Ridge and joins the White River near Mather Memorial Highway in the northeast area of Mount Rainier National Park. The creek is on the east or sunrise side of the park and is separated from the White River for several miles by Sunrise Ridge. (Pierce County).

SUNRISE LAKE

Sunrise Lake is at the 5,725 foot level immediately north of Sunrise Point in the White River Park region of the National Park. It is four acres in size and lies at the head of Sunrise Creek. (Pierce County).

SUNRISE PARK

Sunrise is one of four developments within the National Park, the others being Longmire, Paradise, and Ohanapecosh. It was named for its location on the eastern or sunrise side of the mountain. Sunrise Lodge was established as a post office in July of 1931 and was discontinued in March of 1944 operating only in the Summer months. For many years this area of the National Park was known as Yakima Park for the east or Yakima side of the mountain. (Pierce County).

SUNRISE POINT

Located on Sunrise Ridge on the eastern or sunrise side of Mount Rainier, this point has an elevation of 6,100 feet and "...is one of the really great views of the Park." (Grater, p. 59). The road to Sunrise development climbs Sunrise Ridge to the point and then goes west. (Pierce County).

SUNRISE RIDGE.

Sunrise Ridge runs in a southwest to northeast direction between Sunrise Creek and the main stem of the White River in the northeast corner of Mount Rainier National Park. The southwest end of the ridge is crossed by the road from the Mather Memorial Highway to the Sunrise Visitor Center in the Park. The view from the top of the ridge is magnificent.

"....Apparently it was [National Parks] Director Horace Albright who came up with the name Sunrise Ridge as the new designation for Yakima Park. It was not a new name in the park since existing maps had already applied it to a long ridge east of

Yakima park." [Thompson, p.96.].

SUNSET AMPHITHEATER

West of Liberty Cap, the north peak of the summit of Mount Rainier, a large, almost perpendicular rock formation rises from 12,000 to 14,000 feet in a very short distance. Beckey (p. 106) calls it "...a great ice accumulation reservoir nearly a mile wide..." It is on the western or sunset side of the mountain and Puyallup and Tahoma Glaciers flow from it. (Pierce County).

SUNSET PARK.

Sunset Park is a large relatively open area above 5,000 feet in the west central portion of the National Park. The Golden Lakes are features of the park and the Wonderland Trail crosses it. Meany writes that it was "...so named because it extends to the west central boundary of the park..." which is the sunset side of the mountain.(Meany, p. 321).

SURPRISE CREEK

Surprise Creek rises at the east end of Surprise Lake and drains the lake into Cayada Creek west of Forest Service Road 7810 into the Carbon River below Carbon Ridge on the north side of Mount Rainier. The creek runs over a series of rocks as it cascades down the ridge below the lake to Cayada Creek. (Pierce County).

SURPRISE LAKE

Located on privately owned land above the Carbon River in a "knotch" in the Carbon Ridge this lake is the only one on the immediate east side of the ridge. It has

sandy beaches and a small island, both untypical for an alpine lake, hence the "surprise." In 1893 the Tacoma Academy of Science endorsed the name, Ship Lake, for this lake because from a distance the small island looked like a ship in the lake. (Pierce County).

SWIFT CREEK

This creek on Mount Rainier drains into the North Puyallup River in Section 18 of Township 16 N Range 7 E W M. A drop in elevation of one mile in about three miles would make the waters quite "swift." (Pierce County).

SYLVIA FALLS

On the southeast slope of Mount Rainier in Stevens Creek Sylvia Falls are an example of step falls wherein the receding glacier gouged its valley floor unevenly. (Plumb, p. 33). Len Longmire said that they were named by William Stafford for a woman friend "...who has not spoken to him since." Ben Longmire, "A Pioneer Family," Mountaineer VIII(December, 1915), p. 49. (Pierce County).

TACOMA

The City of Tacoma was founded by Morton Matthew McCarver. Several people have claimed to have named the city. General McCarver's son-in-law, Thomas Prosch, reported that McCarver himself named the town after he and Philip Ritz discussed Theodore Winthrop's book, The Canoe and The Saddle, in which Winthrop wrote that Mount Rainier was called Mount Tacoma or Tahoma by the Indians.

Another son-in-law, Clinton P. Ferry, wrote: "When General McCarver laid out the first townsite over in Old Town...he proposed to call it 'Commencement City' after the bay. I said at once that would never do. The name was not pretty, and it was too

big and ungainly; besides, it would open the way to ridicule--just think of naming a town Commencement City." (Wickersham).

Other name origin claims include sources such as "nourishing breast" and "frozen waters" for the mountain. Francis Smith of Tacoma wrote that the word is related to a Meso-American term "Tecomatl" which is derived from the word "Tecomalochitl" which means "...an earthen ware vessel of a peculiar shape."and to the word "Xochitl" which meant "a flower." Mr. Smith's supposition was refuted in a long letter by J. Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian on May 14,1926.

Charles M. Buchanan wrote that it was an Algonkin term for "near to heaven..." Sylvia Jones reports that the name Tacoma means "big mother to all..."referring to the size of the Mountain.

O.B. Sperlin of the Washington State Historical Society wrote that the root word for the name was "T'Kope, a Chinook jargon word for "white."(Sperlin, p. 563). Henry Sicade wrote that "...My people call it 'Tacobud.' The 'Ta' means "...that or the..." to 'Co' means "...water..." and the 'Bud' means "...where it comes from." (Mazama, December 1918 p. 252). (Pierce County).

TAHOMA CLEAVER

Called the last major ridge on Mount Rainier to be climbed the Tahoma Cleaver is a "...sharply eroded crest..." separating the Tahoma and South Tahoma glaciers. It was climbed on June 6,1959. The cleaver has an elevation of from 8,400 feet to 11,700 feet. (Molenaar, p. 94). (Pierce County).

TAHOMA CASCADES.

Of these rapids in the Paradise River A. J. Knight wrote:

"We came to a roaring torrent which Schwagrel wanted to name Washington Cascades and as no one objected let it go at that. Below this we came to the Falls

which I had previously found. These falls dropped about 200 feet and spread out fan shape, and we all went into ecstasies over them and decided to name them Narada Falls....

"My wife and I and Jessie Barlow went lower down and came to another rapids which we named Tahoma Cascades..." [Aubrey Haines, Mountain Fever, p. 164.].

TAHOMA CREEK

This creek flows south from the Tahoma Glacier into the Nisqually River two miles east of the Nisqually entrance to the National Park on the east side of Mount Wow. (Pierce County).

TAHOMA GLACIER

Two glaciers, Tahoma and South Tahoma, are located on the south side of the Puyallup Glacier on the west side of Mount Rainier. The glaciers are separated by Glacier Island. Tahoma Glacier is south of the Puyallup Glacier and is separated from it by the Puyallup Cleaver. (Pierce County).

TAHOMA VISTA

A viewpoint northeast of Lake George in the southwest region of the National Park has been given the name Tahoma Vista. "...The place offers an excellent scenic view." (Hitchman, p. 297). (Pierce County).

TAHOMA WOODS

The 1984 map of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest shows Tahoma Woods to be a community nine miles west of the Nisqually entrance to Mount Rainier Park. It serves as the site for the headquarters of Mount Rainier National Park and various

auxiliary services. (Pierce County).

TAMANOS PEAK

A peak with an elevation of 6,800 feet is in the east central part of Mount Rainier National Park. The name is from the Chinook Jargon and is spelled by Gibbs as "Tamahnous" and meant "...a sort of guardian or familiar spirit; magic; luck, fortune, anything supernatural." (Gibbs p. 25).

Theodore Winthrop wrote that "..Tamanous is a vague and half personified type of the unknown, of the mysterious forces of nature...and each Indian ...patronizes his own personal tamanous." (Winthrop, p. 83). (Pierce County).

TATO FALLS

This waterfall on the west side of the Nisqually glacier near the head of the Nisqually River was named for Rachel Allen, daughter of Ethan Allen, who was Park Superintendent. The young lady had the nickname of "tato." (Pierce County). (Hitchman p. 298).

TATOOSH CREEK.

This creek which serves as the outlet for Reflection Lake is in the southern region of the National Park heading in the divide between the Nisqually and Cowlitz Rivers. P.B. Van Trump and Hazard Stevens called the creek Clear Creek during their 1870 ascent of Mount Rainier for its waters contained no glacial water. It is named Tatoosh because it rises in the Tatoosh Range of Mountains. (Meany, p. 322).

TATOOSH LAKE.

An 1908 article in the Seattle Times describing the efforts of a group of suffragettes

to carry a "Votes for Women" banner to the summit of Mount Rainier reported that while the ladies were in the park their banner was one of the three most prominent "sights" in the park, the other two being Sluiskin Falls and Tatoosh Lake. The lake is now known as Reflection Lake.

TATOOSH RANGE

Near the south central boundary of Mount Rainier National Park this range of mountains is mostly in Lewis County. The Indian word is said to mean "nourishing breast..." (Eells, p. 33). Howell reports that Tatoosh Island off Cape Flattery was named by Captain Meares for the Indian Chief "Tatooche," who welcomed him (Howell, p. 40). (Pierce County).

TENAS CREEK

Tenas Creek flows across the boundary in the southwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park into the Nisqually River. It is a word from the Chinook Jargon meaning "...little, few, small, a child, the young of any family..." and refers to its small size.(Shaw p. 26). (Pierce County).

THE BEEHIVE

The Washington Board of Geographic Names on December 9, 1977, adopted the name "The Beehive" for the large rock on the southeast slope of Mount Rainer known as "Bee Hive" because it looked to early climbers like an "...old fashioned bee hive." (Pierce County).

THE BURN.

This area is near the southern boundary of the National Park. Once started forest fires in the mountains could burn for months leaving the landscape blackened until winter rains put the fires out. Often during the pioneer period journals record great amounts of smoke in the sky caused by these fires. Of this one Meany writes: "The name is too suggestive of a departed forest." (Meany, p. 322).

THE CASTLE

Castle Peak or The Castle is a 6,500 foot peak in the Tatoosh Range in the Lewis County region of the National Park. It was named "...because of the peak's fancied resemblance to an ancient, stone castle. (Hitchman, p. 301.). (Pierce County).

THE DALLES

A community and camping area in eastern (Pierce County.). on U.S. Highway 410 on the White River is named The Dalles. The name "Dalles" is a French word meaning "...river rapids flowing swiftly through a narrow channel over flat basaltic rocks." (McArthur, p. 721-22.). See also: Dalles. (Pierce County).

THE DIVIDE

The Divide is a mountain ridge north of Ashford and National in Sections 8 and 9 and 16 and 17 of Township 16 North Range 6 E W M. The creeks and rivers on the northeast side of the ridge flow into the Puyallup River and those of the southwest and west side flow eventually into the Nisqually River. (Metsker Map Company. Atlas of Pierce County, 1941.). (Pierce County).

THE FAN

The Fan is a fan-like rock formation south of the lower side of the Cowlitz Glacier. Elevations are at the 5,952 foot level. Fan Lake is below the formation and is drained into the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River. (Pierce County).

THE SPHINX

This alternate name for McClure Rock was given to the rock because of a fancied resemblance to The Sphinx near Cairo, Egypt. See: McClure Rock. (Pierce County).

THE TURTLE

Located on the northwest finger of Wilson Glacier this geographical feature is shaped like a turtle's back. (State Board. Decisions, December 9, 1977). Mr. Molenaar in writing of The Turtle calls it "...the large snowfield rising from 9800 to 11,000 feet..." on the Kautz route to the summit. (Molenaar, p. 75). (Pierce County).

THE WEDGE

This name for the lower "end" of Steamboat Prow was given on July 23, 1896 by Bailey Willis and Israel C. Russell who wrote "...we found it an utterly desolate rocky cape in a sea of snow." (Molenaar, p.48). "...This prow like promontory, rising some five hundred feet above the glaciers on either hand we named The Wedge.

This is the upward pointing, acute angle of a great V shaped portion of the lower slope of the mountain, left in bold relief by the erosion of the valleys on either side. (Meany, p. 172.). (Pierce County).

THERMAL CAVES

The ice caves at the summit of Mount Rainier are the "highest sizable caves in the United States...." They were "formed as a result of melting by the steam and volcanic gases that escape through small vents in the crater." Other names for the caves are Steam Caves and Summit Caves. (Halliday p. 50-51). (Pierce County).

THIRSTY CREEK

This creek is less than a mile long and flows northwest into the West Fork of the White River in the northwest region of the unit of the Mount Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest just north of the National Park. Other creeks in the area reflect the humor of loggers and prospectors who named the creeks Pinochle, Hazzard, Nosedive, and Wrong. (Pierce County).

THOMPSON RIDGE.

"At the meeting of the Academy of Science and the Alpine club last evening at the Annie Wright seminary, mountain climbing and mountain explorations were the topics of discussion. The following names, applied to points visited, by members of the society last summer, were endorsed: Thompson Ridge on the Northwest side of Spray Park." which separates Spray Park from the Mowich Lake region. Later in the meeting Walter J. Thompson of Tacoma spoke of the beauties surrounding Cataract Lake. There is probably a connection. "Mount Tacoma names," The Tacoma Daily Ledger. December 12, 1893.

THREE SISTERS

Located south of Mud Mountain Reservoir these three similar peaks run south to southeast in Township 19 North, Range 7 East W.M. The name "sisters" is commonly used in describing mountain peaks that look somewhat alike. (Pierce County).

TILLICUM POINT

Tillicum Point in Mount Rainier National Park is the lower eminence of Ptarmigan ridge west of Spray Park above the North Mowich River. "Tillikum or Tillicum" is said to mean "...the common people as distinguished from the chiefs of the tribe..."

(Seattle Times, March 30,1947). It has an elevation of 6,654 feet. (Pierce County).

TIPSO BASIN

This name describes the high mountain valley on the west side of Chinook Pass that contains Tipso Lake. It is snow covered much of the year but has many alpine flowers in bloom in the summer. It is perhaps one of the most photographed areas of the National Park for the view from the Chinook Pass highway near the summit, across the basin to Mount Rainier is magnificent. (Hitchman, p. 304). (Pierce County).

TIPSO LAKE

A small shallow lake in Mount Rainier National Park just below Chinook Pass is frozen much of the year and covered with snow. "Tipso" is a Chinook jargon word for "grassy or hairy" referring to the grass growing along the shoreline. (Gibbs, p. 28). A small "lake" on the south side of the Chinook Pass Highway above Tipso Lake has been called Upper Tipso Lake. (Pierce County).

TOLMIE CREEK

Fred G. Plummer on his 1890 map of the County of Pierce, Washington, lists a tributary of the White River as Tolmie Creek. This creek is listed as Canyon Creek on the Metsker 1965 County Atlas. (Pierce County).

TOLMIE CREEK

Tolmie Creek empties into the Carbon River a mile west of the northwest corner of the National Park. It was named for William Tolmie who was chief factor or agent at Fort Nisqually for the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1850s. He conducted the first scientific "botanizing" expedition in the mountain area in 1833 when he was first stationed at the fort.

Tolmie was born in Inverness, Scotland, on February 3, 1812, and was educated as a naturalist and a physician. He served the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company for many years and when the companies withdrew to Canada he retired to Victoria where he managed his large real estate holdings and died in 1886.

TOLMIE LAKE

In 1883 Bailey Willis named the lake now known as Eunice Lake on Mount Rainier for William F. Tolmie. It is below Tolmie Peak and east of Tolmie Creek.(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 308). (Pierce County).

TOLMIE PEAK

This peak with an elevation of 5,939 feet is southeast of Alki Crest in Mount Rainier National Park is named for William F. Tolmie. Several creeks rise in the area with some flowing north into the Carbon River and others south into the Mowich River. (Pierce County).

TOMLINSON FALLS

On a tributary of Pyramid Creek which rises on the Success Cleaver on Mount Rainier these falls are named for Major Owen A. Tomlinson who was superintendent of the Park from 1923 to 1941. He had previously served in several governmental positions in the Far East and in the United States and was later the regional director for all national parks on the west coast. (Thompson, p. 152). (Pierce County).

TRIXIE FALLS

These falls are at the head of Basalt Creek which flows into the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River in Mount Rainier National Park. They were named for Beatrice D. Hall(Tacoma News Tribune, October 13, 1963) a daughter of Edward S. Hall who was superintendent of the park from 1910 to 1913.(Decisions # 29, June 30, 1932 p. 12). (Pierce County).

TUMTUM MOUNTAIN

A mountain with an elevation of 4,678 feet in the southwest corner of Mount Rainier National Park north of the road to Longmire and Paradise is given the name of Tumtum. The word is an Indian word for "heart." (Grater, p. 34). (Pierce County).The Geological Survey map of the Park prepared in 1938 calls it Tum Tum Peak.

TWIN FALLS

Twin Falls are a double set of falls near the head of Twin Falls Creek on the southeast side of Mount Rainier. The creek flows south and southeast to join Nickel Creek which then flows into the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River in Lewis County. (Pierce County).

TWIN LAKES

North and east of Tanwax Lake in rural (Pierce County). are several small lakes. Two small lakes west of Lake Kapowsin and south of Benbow Drive are about the same size and are called Twin Lakes.Lake Whitman and the largest of the Twin Lakes were listed as Chain and Link Lakes on Krolls 1915 Atlas of the County. (Pierce County).

TYEE PEAK

Tyee Peak with an elevation of 6,030 feet is east of the Carbon River in the Chenius Mountain region of the National Park. "Tyee" is a Chinook jargon word for "...a chief, gentleman, officer, anything of superior order..."(Shaw, p. 28). The peak sits alone above the Yellowstone Cliffs that divide the waters of Spukwush Creek and Chenius Creek. (Pierce County).

UHLY

Mr. George Uhly was an early settler on the upper reaches of the Nisqually River east of Ashford. Eugene Ricksecker, in his map of Mount Rainer National Park completed in November, 1906, uses Mr. Uhly's name for a map location between Hall and Mesler. Mr. Uhly will be remembered for being involved in a mail order bride scheme that was not successful. (Hlavin p. 186-187.). (Pierce County).

UNICORN CREEK.

Unicorn Creek flows northwest from the area of the Unicorn Glacier through Snow Lake and into Stevens Creek which then flows east and south into the Muddy Fork of the Cowlitz River. It drains the area west of Unicorn Peak and the area on the east side of The Bench in the south central portion of the National Park in Lewis County.

UNICORN GLACIER.

Unicorn Glacier is west and below Unicorn Peak and serves as the headwaters for Unicorn Creek. It is small in size and remote from other glaciers in the National Park.

UNICORN PEAK.

Unicorn Peak rises to the height of 6,939 feet in the Tatoosh Range of mountains near the south central boundary of the National Park. To some the peak has a shape

something like that on the mythical Unicorn. A permanent snow field called the Unicorn Glacier is on the western flank of this peak and is drained by Unicorn Creek.

UPPER NISQUALLY VALLEY

The name, Upper Nisqually Valley, appears on some maps and in descriptions of the region west of Mount Rainier National Park. Also known as the Succotash Valley "...in the early days..." the valley was partly inundated by the building of Alder Dam on the Nisqually River. The name, Nisqually Valley, usually refers to the lower reaches of the river, just before it flows into Puget Sound at Nisqually Reach. (Pierce County).

UPPER TIPSO LAKE.

The Chinook Pass highway divides the Tipso Basin below Chinook Pass into two areas. Tipso Lake occupies a portion of the lower part of the basin while the "lake" south of the Chinook Pass Highway is often called Upper Tipso Lake. It is snowbound much of the year.

URANIA GLACIER.

The second name for Fryingpan Glacier was given in the 1890s by Fred G. Plummer to honor the Urania Society of New York. This organization was in vogue during that period as it supported what were called the Urania Lectures which ".... dealt with various aspects of educational astronomy, geology and cosmology and were illustrated by elaborate stage equipment that showed eclipses, landscapes of the moon and similar phenomena that planetariums still show today."

Andrew Carnegie was involved in the organization and had invited Professor Garret P. Serviss to be one of the lecturers. (A. Langley Searles "A Columbus of space, Serviss's most prophetic novel." A Columbus of Space. Westport, Conn: Hyperion Press, 1974, (Pierce County).

VAN HORN CREEK

This creek flows northeast into the west fork of the White River. It was named for the Rev. F. J. Van Horn, a member of the 1909 Mountaineer climbing expedition on the Mountain. The Rev. Van Horn was Captain of Company D of the Expedition of summit climbers. (Asahel Curtis, "Mountaineers outing to Mount Rainier," Mountaineer II (November, 1909), p. 10.). (Pierce County).

VAN TRUMP CREEK

Van Trump Creek rises below Van Trump Glacier and flows southwest eventually joining the Nisqually River. One popular feature on the Creek is Christine Falls which were named for Christine Van Trump, daughter of P. B. Van Trump who died in 1907. (Hunt, p. 1907). (Pierce County).

VAN TRUMP GLACIER

Van Trump is the name of a glacier in Mount Rainier National Park. It was named for P. B. Van Trump who, with Hazard Stevens, was the first to reach the summit of the Mountain. Van Trump subsequently made several ascents of the mountain including one with John Muir in 1888.

Mr. Van Trump was born in Lancaster, Ohio, on December 18, 1838. He studied at both Kenyon College and the University of New York, intending to be an attorney. He never practiced law but in 1867 served as secretary to his brother-in-law Washington Territorial Governor Marshal F. Moore and was employed by the National Park Service at Rainier after the park was founded in 1899. (Pierce County).

VERNAL PARK

Located in an area in the north central portion of the National Park below Winthrop Glacier this relatively flat open area is near the Elysian Fields. It is covered with grass and flowers during the summer months. (Pierce County).

VIOLA CREEK

This creek rises on Independence Ridge in Township 18 North, Ranges 8 and 9 East and flows into the west fork of the White River. Viola Beljea was "....a popular early resident..." according to Hitchman who doesn't say where, for the region is uninhabited. (Hitchman p. 319). (Pierce County).

WAHPENAYO PEAK.

Betty Filley writes that this peak was named for a father in law of Indian Henry. (Filley, p. 113). It has an upper elevation of 6231 feet and is on the south side of the Tatoosh Range east of Longmire in the Lewis County portion of the park.

WALLACE PEAK

Located in the north central part of the National Park east of Rust Ridge and the Carbon River Wallace Peak is one of the features of Chenius Mountain. Hugh Wallace, a Tacoma real estate developer, was associated with William R. Rust in a mining operation in Alaska. He served as the United States Ambassador to France in 1919 to 1921. His sister was the wife of John H. Williams who wrote the book, The Mountain That Was God. Pierce County

WAPOWETY CLEAVER

A ridge south of the summit of Mount Rainier on the east side of the Kautz Glacier is named Wapowety for the Indian guide who led Lieutenant August V. Kautz in his July, 1857, attempt to climb the mountain.(Meany,Mount Rainier, p. 75).

Wapowety became snow blind and was unable to hunt so the party had to rely on blackberries for food which Kautz later recalled caused severe digestive disorders to party members. The name was confirmed by the State Geographic Names Board on December 9, 1977. (Pierce County.).

WASHINGTON CASCADES

Washington Cascades are a series of small waterfalls in the Paradise River just above Narada Falls near the Longmire to Paradise Highway. Generally geographic name boards do not allow the name of George Washington to be used on minor features but these cascades, named by Henry Schwagrel of Tacoma, on August 24,1893, are an exception for they are named for the State of Washington. (Grater, p. 36). Schwagrel was with the group that named Narada Falls. (Pierce County.).

WAUHAUKAUPAUKEN FALLS

This waterfall is in the southeastern part of Mount Rainier National Park near Indian Bar on a tributary to the Ohanapecosh River. Grater wrote that the word was Indian in origin and means "spouting water."(Grater,p. 67). (Pierce County.).

WEER ROCK

Weer Rock on the western slope of Mount Rainier was named for J. Harry Weer, a Tacoma wholesale grocery executive, who led the first large party to encircle the

mountain at the snow line in 1915.(Mountaineer, December, 1937). Weer was one of the founders of the Tacoma Branch of the Mountaineers and was the first president, serving a seven year term beginning in March of 1911.(Mountaineer, 1956, p. 24-25). (Pierce County.).

WEST FORK WHITE RIVER

The west fork of the White River is on the north side of Mount Rainier and drains an area between Independence Ridge and Grand Park. It flows north and then east to join the White River three miles southeast of the community of Greenwater. The West Fork and the Clearwater Rivers are the two main tributaries to the White River. (Pierce County.).

WHITE GLACIER

Some writers have assigned this name to the Winthrop Glacier because the White River flows from it. (Mount Rainier and its Glaciers, p. 29). (Pierce County.).

WHITE RIVER

The White River rises on the northeast slope of Mount Rainier and flows to its confluence with the Puyallup River one and a half miles east northeast from the Puyallup City limits. The main source of the river is glacial water, its name comes from the white appearance of the water. The West Fork of the river flows from the east central portion of the park. This river once flowed north to unite with the Black River to form the Duwamish which went north to Seattle. (Pierce County.).

WHITE RIVER CAMP

The United States Forest Service 1925 map of automobile roads, State of

Washington shows four named places inside Mount Rainier National Park. Longmire, Paradise Inn, Ohanapecosh and White River Camp are listed. White River Camp is located on the east side of Mount Rainier below Sunrise and has long been a stopping place for park visitors and those interested in climbing the mountain from the northeast side. (Pierce County.).

WHITE RIVER GLACIERS.

Before the Carbon and Winthrop glaciers received their present names they were collectively known as the White River Glaciers "...because they both nourished forks of that stream..." (Aubrey Haines, Mountain Fever, p. 224.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION

White River Junction is located where the highway to the Sunrise region on Mount Rainier meets the Mather Memorial Highway below the south end of Crystal Mountain. For much of the year the roads that lead to the Sunrise and White River developments are closed by winter snows and the Mather Memorial Highway is often open only to Cayuse Pass or closed completely. (Pierce County.).

WHITE RIVER PARK

The 1955 United States Geological Survey map of the Mount Rainier National Park quadrangle shows White River Park to be between Sourdough Mountain and Sunrise Ridge in the northeast corner of the park above the White River canyon. The many small creeks in the area flow into Sunrise Creek which flows into the White River. (Pierce County.).

WHITMAN CREST

This ridge in Mount Rainer National Park was named for Marcus Whitman, an early missionary in the Northwest. It is the dividing line between the Whitman and the Ohanapecosh glaciers. The "crest" has an elevation of 9,364 feet. (Decisions # 29

June 30, 1932). p. 13.) (Pierce County.).

WHITMAN GLACIER

This glacier on the east side of Mount Rainier was named for Marcus Whitman, the missionary. He was born in Rushville, New York, on September 4, 1802, received medical training and in 1835 made a missionary reconnaissance to Oregon. He married Narcissa Prentiss and with others made the first journey on the Oregon Trail by women. He and his family were killed by Cayuse Indians on November 29, 1847. (Dictionary of American Biography, X, 141-42). .

WILLIS WALL

On the north slope of Mount Rainier is a vertical cliff which was named for Bailey Willis who surveyed the mountain in 1883. Willis was employed by the U.S. Geological Survey and later taught at Stanford University. (Hanna, p. 41). The North Mowich Glacier was once named the Willis Glacier. (Pierce County.).

Bailey Willis was born May 31, 1857, in Idlewild, New York, and died in Palo Alto, California, on February 19, 1949. After a distinguished career with the United States Geological Survey and at Stanford University where he retired in 1922 Willis remained "in close association with the university for the rest of his life..." Philip B. King, "Bailey Willis," Dictionary of American Biography, Supplement 4, 1946-1950. New York: Scribners, 1974.

Of his experiences Bailey Willis recorded: "...I have seen the glories of Switzerland, the grandeur of the Andes, and the grace of the beautiful cone of Fujiyama but...I know of nothing more majestic or more inspiring than the grandeur of my own old camping ground Mount Rainier." (Bailey Willis, "Explorations in the early eighties," Mountaineer, VIII (December, 1915), 48.

WILSON CLEAVER

Wilson Cleaver is a ridge almost a mile long between the Nisqually and Wilson Glaciers on the upper levels of Mount Rainier. The State Board of Geographic

Names approved the name at meeting held December 9, 1977.

WILSON GLACIER

On the southern slope of Mount Rainier connected to the Nisqually Glacier this glacier was named for A.D. Wilson who, with S.F. Emmons, made the second successful ascent of the mountain achieving the summit on October 17, 1870. Dee Molenaar called Wilson and his associate Emmons "...world-renowned geologists working on the survey of the fortieth parallel." (Molenaar, p. 40). (Pierce County.).

WILSON GULLY

The Wilson Gully is a ravine at the upper levels of the Wilson Glacier on Mount Rainier. Its name was approved by the State Geographic Names Board on December 9, 1977. (Pierce County.).

WILSON HEADWALL

The Wilson Headwall is an ice cliff east of the Kautz Ice Cliff near the top of Mount Rainier. It was first "used" on July 20, 1957 as a climbing route by Dee Molenaar and Pete Schoening.[Molenaar, p. 83.]. It has also been called Wilson Glacier Headwall. (Pierce County.).

WINDY GAP

Windy Gap is west of the Interfork of the White River Canyon in the north central portion of the National Park north of Crescent Mountain. The winds would be from the west. (Decisions # 29. June 30, 1932). (Pierce County.).

WINTHROP GLACIER

On the northern slope of Mount Rainier this glacier was named for Theodore Winthrop who traveled by the mountain in 1853 as the region's first "tourist." Winthrop popularized the northwest in his book The Canoe and The Saddle. He was born in Connecticut in 1828 and was killed in Virginia on June 10, 1861, early in the Civil War.(Meany, Mount Rainier, p. 34). (Pierce County.).

WINTHROP CREEK

Flowing north and east from the lower end of Winthrop Glacier this creek is joined by Granite Creek eventually flowing into the West Fork of the White River. (Pierce County.).

WONDERLAND TRAIL

The hiking trail encircling Mount Rainier is called the Wonderland Trail, referring to the "wonders" of Mount Rainier National Park. Shelters have been erected at appropriate locations for the round the mountain hike which was opened in 1915.

Paul H. Sceva wrote that the Wonderland Trail was actually the route used by the Wonderland Camp, " A round-the-mountain trip idea for boys," which began at Longmire and used pack horses to carry food and equipment." (Sceva, p.169). (Pierce County.).

WRONG CREEK

Wrong Creek rises in Section 25 of T 18 N Range 8 E W M and flows northeast into the West Fork of the White River. Why it was the Wrong Creek is not recorded. Other creeks in the area, all tributary to the West Fork are Mule, Nosedive, Thirsty and Hazzard. There was a forest service look-out above the headwaters of the creek. (Pierce County.).

YAKIMA CREEK

Yakima Creek flows east from the northeast slope of Mount Rainier and joins the White River near the White River Entrance to the National Park. It is named for the eastern or Yakima side of the mountain. (Hitchman, p. 338.). (Pierce County.).

YAKIMA PARK

The east or Yakima side of Mount Rainier was known as Yakima Park for many years.

When developments were begun in the Sunrise area the name for the entire region became Sunrise. The name, Yakima Park, is still attached to the alpine area to the east of the Sunrise development. Meany wrote that Yakima is one of the most extensively used geographic terms in the State of Washington. Definitions vary from "lake water" to "black bear" and "runaway." (Meany, p. 354).

"As chief of the Yakimas proper, Owhi's domain included all of the Yakima watershed above Union Gap and extended as far west as the high, snowy reaches of "The Big White Mountain."

"While his home for months at a time was in the Wenas valley . . . the mountains were his hunting grounds, and there was not a grassy meadow in the watershed and westward to Rainier that he did not make use of for his pony herds in the hunting and berry seasons. But of all the mountain meadows, the splendid one embraced in the so-called Yakima Park was his favorite. . . .

"To Owhi and his contemporaries among the Yakima, and to older tribesmen today, Yakima Park was known as "Me-yah Pahl" [Place of the chief]. Each year, when the Yakimas encamped there, it provided sustenance for their great bands of horses. The fine, luxuriant grass and herbage made the place an ideal aboriginal camping ground." (L.V. McWhorter to W.F. Clarke, Rainier National Park Committee, Jan. 7, 1931, in folder "Yakima Park," McWhorter Papers. Archives, Washington State University, Pullman.).

YAKIMA PEAK

Immediately north of Chinook Pass is a mountain peak with an elevation of 6231

feet called Yakima Peak. In 1919 Asahel Curtis named it for the Yakima Indians. It is a feature along the eastern boundary of the National Park. (Pierce County.).

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